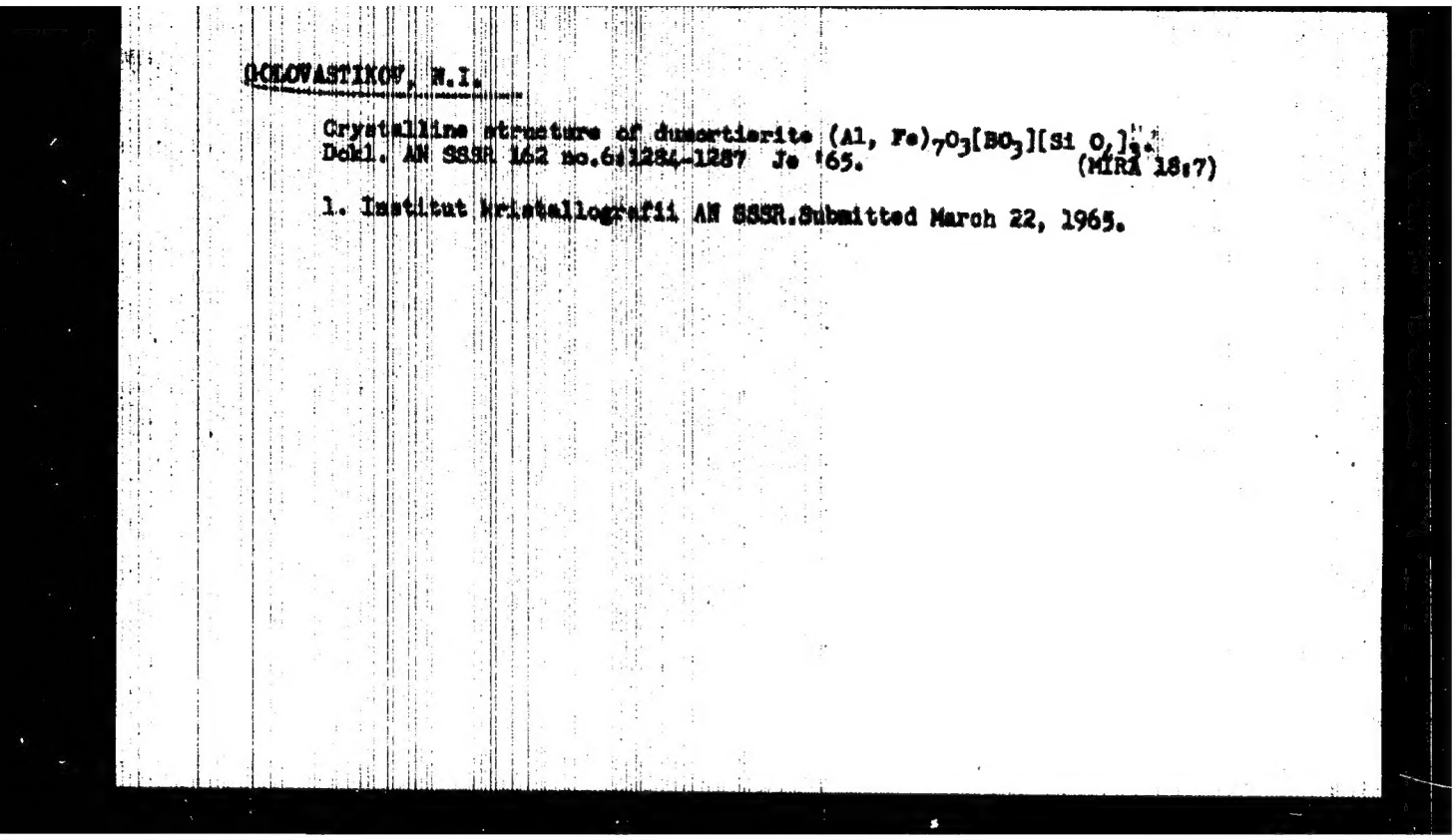

BELOVASTIKOV, N.I.

Crystalline structure of dumortierite $(Al, Fe)_7O_3[BO_3][Si\ O_4]_3$.
Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.6:1284-1287 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR. Submitted March 22, 1965.

AKSEL'DORF A.L.; GOLOVASTIKOVA, K.V.

Chyluria and pyelolymphatic reflux. Urologiia no.6:56-58'62.
(MIRA 16:7)
1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya (konsul'tant - dotsent V.P. Smelovskiy) Kuybyshevskoy gorodskoy tsentral'noy bol'nitsy imeni N.I.Pirogova.
(CHYLE) (URINE--ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)
(LYMPHATICS--DISEASES)

[illegible] WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022093

UR/0138/65/000/008/0016/0021

678.06-621.762:678.01:536.495.001.57

AUTHOR: Panshin, B. I.; Golovastov, Ye. S.

TITLE: Method of evaluating the thermostability of sealing resins by short term heating

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 8, 1965, 16-21

TOPIC TAGS: adhesive, resin, adhesion, stress relaxation, hardness, heat resistance, hermetic seal, laboratory instrument, temperature test, test method

ABSTRACT: A method was worked out and apparatus was constructed for laboratory evaluation of the sealing properties of resinous materials utilizing brief high temperature heating and elevated gas pressures to simulate operating conditions. Tests were run on samples heated to a maximum of 500 C at rates of 40-100 C/min with nitrogen pressures up to 80 kg/sq. cm. Model samples were prepared from resins based on SKN-18 (Shore hardness of 70-76), SKT (46-60), and highly filled SKN-18 (88-90). It was shown that certain characteristics of the process of unsealing hermetic resinous seals under intensive heat associated with loss of

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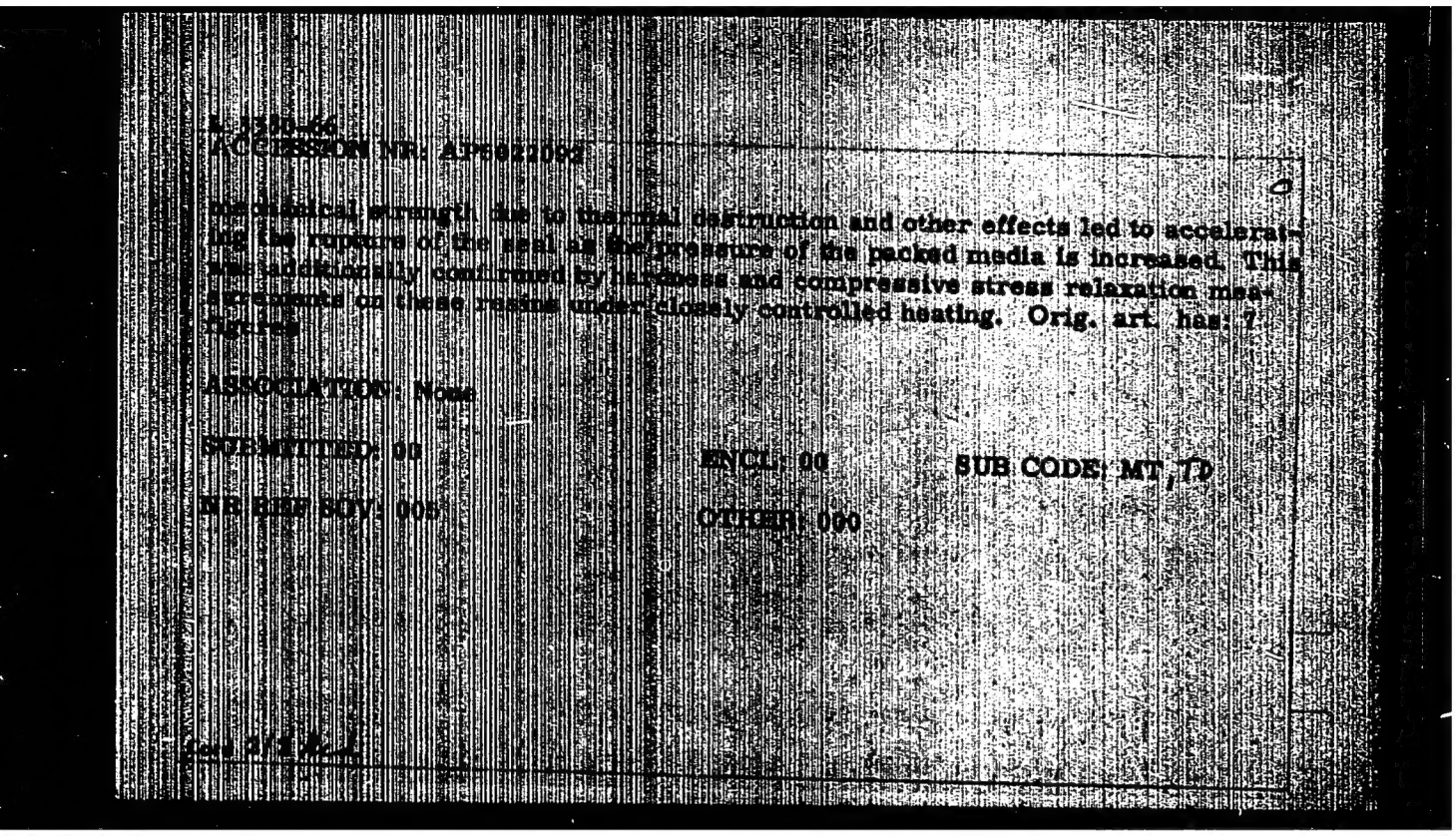

L 2350-66
ACCESSION NR: AP6020092

mechanical strength due to thermal degradation and other effects led to accelerating the rupture of the seal as the pressure of the packed media is increased. This was additionally confirmed by the stress and compressive stress relaxation measurements on these resins under closely controlled heating. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, TD

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

BRODSKIY, S.R., kand. med. nauk; GOLOVATENKO, A.I.

Significance of the X-ray examination method for the diagnosis and study of endocrine disorders. Sbor. trud. Azerb. nauch.-issl. inst. kur. i fiz. metod. lech. no.9:17-23 '63.
(MIRA 18:8)

34622
S/186/62/004/001/001/008
E075/E436

21.4200

AUTHORS: Golovatenko, R.T., Samoylov, O.Ya.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the distribution coefficients during extraction of uranyl nitrate with diethylether from aqueous solutions

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.4, no.1, 1962, 25-33

TEXT: The present work is a part of an investigation into the phenomena of salting-out during extraction of mineral salts from aqueous solutions with diethyl ether. The authors determined the distribution coefficients for uranyl nitrate, in the presence of a number of salting-out agents, from 0 to 25°C. Nitrates of Li, Na K, Cs, Mg, Ca, Co, Ni, Zn, Sr and Cd as well as nitric acid were used as the salting-out agents at various concentrations. It was found that the salting-out efficiency increases as follows: Sr^{2+}, Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+} and Cs^{+}, K^{+}, Na^{+}, Li^{+}. Ni^{2+} and Co^{2+} are less effective than Mg^{2+}, which is connected with a decrease in the energy of activation (ΔE_{vys}) of water molecules removed from the solution containing a given salt, when the interaction of Ni^{2+} and Co^{2+} with the water molecules increases. Above 15°C for the

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concentrations of 0.94 and 1.88 g/ions NO_3^- per litre of solution the distribution coefficients in the presence of $Mg(NO_3)_2$ are lower than for Ni and Co nitrates, whereas the reverse is true for all the other cases. This is connected with the increased interaction of the cations with water molecules at the higher temperatures. It was established that there is a linear dependence between $\ln \alpha$ and $1/RT$ (α - distribution coefficient, R - gas constant, T - absolute temperature) in the presence of all salting-out agents for the concentrations of 0.47, 0.94, 1.88, 3.25 g/ions NO_3^- per litre of solution. In the absence of the salting-out agents the relationship is not linear. It would appear that the activation energy ΔE_{vys} can be evaluated from the slopes of the straight lines obtained in the presence of the salting-out agents and the slopes of tangents to the curves obtained in the absence of salting-out agents at the corresponding temperatures. The latter slopes, however, are greater than the slopes of the straight line graphs at all temperatures, which would lead to negative values of ΔE_{vys}. The greater value of the slope of the tangents, as compared with the slopes of the

linear graphs is connected with differences in the nature of the hydrated forms of uranyl nitrate passing into ethyl ether solution, which depends on the presence of a particular type of salting-out agent and its concentration in the aqueous phase. The differences are due to changes in the number of water molecules which are removed from the neighbourhood of UO_2^{2+} ion when it passes into the ethereal layer. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1961

Card 3/3

SAMOYLOV, O.Ya.; GOLOVATENKO, R.T.; YASHKICHEV, V.I.

Influence of covalence of the interaction of a salting out cation with water molecules on the effectiveness of salting out. Radiokhimiya 5 no.4:499-504 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Salting out) (Cations) (Water)

GOLOVATENKO, R.T.

Salting out in the extraction of uranyl nitrate from aqueous solutions. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.10:2395-2399 O '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Uranyl nitrate) (Salting out)

SOKOLOV, D.N.; CHIOVATENKO, R.T.

Gas chromatographic analysis of the products of polyformaldehyde manufacture. Zav. lab. 31 no.11:1321-1324 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Filial Instituta khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

GOLOVATENKO, T.

Prospectors of the earth crust. Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.20:27 O '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Predsedatel' razvedochnogo komiteta profsoyuza, g.Suchan.
(Suchan--Oil well drilling)

GOLOVATENKO, V.S.

Painting of tractor parts with preheated enamel paint; from practices of the Altai Tractor Plant. Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.3:80 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Altai—Tractors—Painting)

Golovatskaya, G.I.

GOLOVATSKAYA, G.I. (Moskva)

What is toxoplasmosis and its role in obstetrics. Fel'd. i akush. 22 no.12:47-48 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(TOXOPLASMOSIS)

GOLOVATSKAYA, G.I.

Clinical aspects of toxoplasmosis in the newborn. Pediatriia 37 no.10:3-9 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz otdeleniya novorozhdennykh (zaveduyushchiy G.I. Smirnov) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. L.G. Stepanov).
(TOXOPLASMOSIS in inf. & child.)
(INFANT NEWBORN dis.)

OKLOV, O.A.; GOLOVATSKAYA, G.I.

Toxoplasmosis as a cause of embryopathy. Sov.med. 24 no.1:114-120 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - dotsent L.G. Stepanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(TOXOPLASMOSIS in pregn.)
(PREGNANCY complications)
(ABNORMALITIES etiology)

GOLOVATSKAYA, A. I.

"The Effectiveness of Treating Pregnant Women with Acquired Toxoplasmosis"

Voprosy toksoplazmoza, report theses of a conference on toxoplasmosis, Moscow, 3-5 April, publ. by Inst Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, Acad. Med. Sci USSR, Moscow, 1961, 69pp.

GOLOVATSKAYA, G.I.

Effectiveness of chemical prophylaxis in congenital toxoplasmosis. Akush.i gin. no.6:25-28 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz otdeleniya novorozhdennykh (zav. Ye.Ch. Novikova) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - prof. O.V. Makeyeva) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(TOXOPLASMOSIS) (PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)
(CHEMOTHERAPY)

22295
S/066/60/000/001/002/005
A053/A029

9,6100

AUTHORS: Pavlova, I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Golovatskaya, L. Engineer

TITLE: New Instruments for measuring temperatures

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 1, 1960, 18 - 20

TEXT: During the period from 1957 to 1958 VNIKhI has developed two new instruments for measuring temperatures: a semiconductor thermometer for taking the temperature on the surface and inside of frozen or refrigerated food, and a differential logometer for determining the difference in temperature at two points to be used in refrigerating plants etc. The semiconductor ПИТ (PIT) thermometer consists of thermal resistance pickups of the ЕМТ-1 (YeMT-1) type connected to the unbalanced Witstone bridge with a microammeter. The thermal resistors mounted in special handles are volumetric, non-linear, semi conducting resistors, the volume of which decreases to the extent as the temperature rises and vice versa. They are usually made of oxide semiconductors with a great negative temperature coefficient. Thermal resistors are very sensitive, dependable and of great stability, for which reason they can be employed conveniently as thermometers. The

Card 1/2

S/035/62/000/002/048/052
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Agroskin, A. I., Golovatskiy, B. A.

TITLE: Scale range finder

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 2, 1962, 34, abstract 20226 ("Tr. Novosib. in-ta inzh. geod., aerofotos"yemki i kartografii", 1961, v. 14, 95 - 103)

TEXT: The authors describe a scale range finder with a rod of constant length. The range finder is intended for linear measurements in theodolite traverses and analytic networks constructed by the principle of linear triangulation. A specific feature in the design of this range finder consists in that a uniform scale is mounted in the vertical plane of the telescope with inner focusing; the scale is moved by means of a precision micrometric screw. The Novosibirsk Institute of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photosurvey and Cartography has constructed the model of the scale range finder by using the following parts: the stand of a [illegible] 2T-50 theodolite, the telescope of a [illegible] (NT) level, the scale of a [illegible]-2 (DNB-2) range finder headpiece, and the micrometer of the control telescope of a 5"-universal instrument. A vertical circle is fastened to the range finder

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Scale range finder

S/035/62/000/002/048/052
A001/A101

telescope for determining inclination angles. The micrometer-equipped scale can be fixed in the horizontal and vertical position, which enables one to measure distances with vertical and horizontal rods. The method of work with the range finder and the way of determining its constants are described. The results are presented of comparing the lengths of polygonometry sides measured with invar wires and with the range finder. According to these data it was found that the accuracy of measuring distances with the range finder is not below 1:1,400. It is assumed that the accuracy of this range finder can be improved by applying an optical micrometer.

R. Kazarnovskaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

GOLOVATYSKIY, I. D.

"Carbohydrate-Phosphorus Metabolism Indexes in Cows' Blood in Relation to Milk Production and During Birth Paralysis." Cand Biol Sci, L'vov State Zooveterinary Inst, L'vov, 1954. (RZhBiolKhim, No 2, Jan 55)

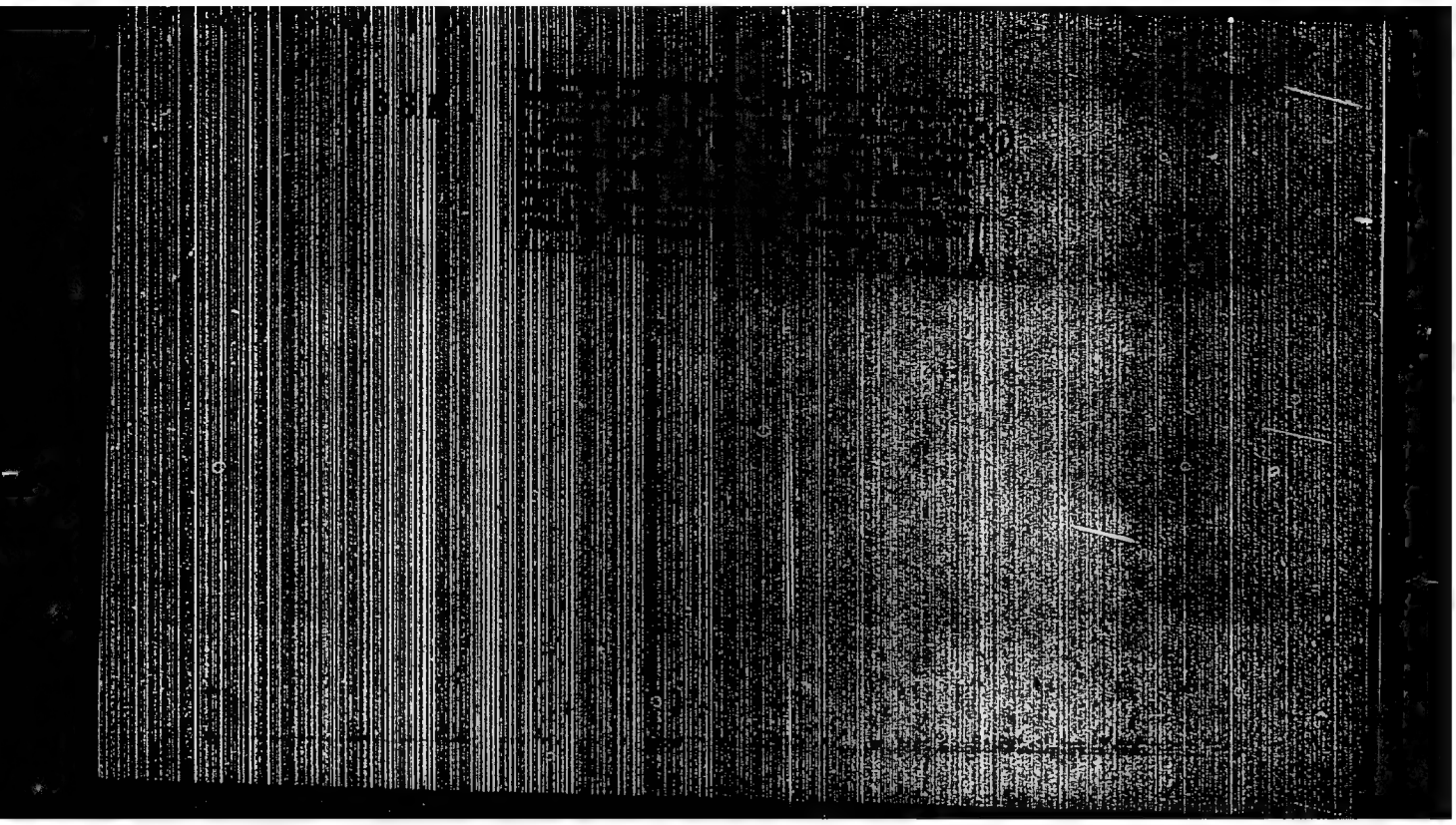
Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

GOLOVATSKIY, I.D.

Phosphorus fractions in the blood of cows afflicted with puerperal paresis, and changes of these fractions during treatment of cows by forcing air into the udder. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 26 no.3:324-329 '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Kafedra biokhimii L'vovskogo veterinarno-zootekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Phosphorus in the body) (Blood--Analysis and chemistry)
(Paralysis)



GZHITSKIY, S.Z.[Hzhyts'kyi, S.Z.]; ZEMTSOVA, N.A.[Zemtsova, N.O.]; GOLOVATSKIY, I.D.[Holovats'kyi, I.D.]; PALFIY, F.Yu.

Biochemical investigations of cow blood in connection with milk yields and parturient paralysis. Pratsi Inst. agrobiol. AN URSR 3 no. 2:25-38 '56. (MIRA 11:7)

(Cows--Diseases and pests)
(Blood--Analysis and chemistry)

AUTHOR: Golovatskiy, I.D. SOV/21-58-10-13/27

TITLE: The Pentose Path of Carbohydrate Metabolism in Animal Tissues and Organs (Pentoznyy put' obmena uglevodov v tkanyakh i organakh zhivotnykh)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrains'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 10, pp 1083 - 1086 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author carried out pentose studies by the method proposed by Meyhaum [Ref 8]. He established that the pentose content amounts to 40 to 80% of blood sugar, about 15% of total content of carbohydrates in liver, 30% of carbohydrates in muscles and about 60% of all the carbohydrates in the abomasum tissues of cattle. The author shows the ability of blood to form and transform pentoses and their content with cows, horses, pigs, dogs, rabbits, sheep and human beings.

Card 1/2

GOLOVATSKIY, I.D. [Holovats'kyi, I.D.]

Content and metabolism of pentose in the blood. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 30 no.3:348-355 '58. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Department of Organic and Biological Chemistry of the Lvov Veterinary Institute.
(PENTOSES) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

GOLOVATSKIY, I.D. [Holovats'kyi, I.D.]

Effect of insulin and glucose on the formation and conversion of pentoses in the blood [with summary in English]. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 30 no.6:888-896 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy i biologicheskoy khimii L'vovskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.
(INSULIN) (GLUCOSE) (PENTOSES) (BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

GZHITSKIY, S.Z., prof.; GERMANYUK, Ya.L., dots.; GOLOVATSKIY, I.D., kand. biol.nauk; KIMASH, A.S., aspirant

Insulin in diseases of the alimentary canal in cattle. Veterinariia 35 no.9:77-78 S '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. L'vovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut i Institut zemledeliya i zhivotnovodstva zapadnykh rayonov USSR.
(Insulin) (Cattle--Diseases and pests)

GOLOVATSKIY, I.D. [Holovats'kyi, I.D.]

Dynamics of pentoses in a developing chick embryo. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 31 no.5:745-750 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Department of Biochemistry and Organic Chemistry of the Lvov Zooveterinary Institute.
(PENTOSES) (EMBRYOLOGY--BIRDS)

GOLOVATSKIY, I.D. [Holovats'kyi, I.D.]

Effect of insulin and glucose on the adenosinetriphosphatase activity of the blood. Dop.AN URSR no.2:224-227 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. L'vovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR M.F. Gulym [M.F.Hulym].
(INSULIN) (GLUCOSE) (ADENOSINETRIPHOSPHATASE)

GOLOVATSKIY, I.D. [Holovats'kyi, I.D.]

Characteristics of compounds containing pentose in animal organs and tissues. Ukr.biokhimzhur. 32 no.2:264-270 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Department of Organic and Biological Chemistry of the Lvov Zooveterinary Institute.
(PENTOSE)

GOLOVATSKIY, Ivan Dmitriyevich[Holovats'kyi, I.D.], kand. biol. nauk;
GZHITSKIY, S.Z.[Hzhyts'kyi, S.Z.], akademik, otv. red.;
MAZUR, V.M., red.; KVITKA, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Carbohydrate metabolism in farm animls]Obmin vuhlevodiv u sil'-s'kohospodars'kykh tvaryn. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Ukrains'koi akad. sil'-s'kohospodars'kykh nauk, 1961. 209 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR i Ukrainskaya Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (for Gzhitskiy).
(Carbohydrate metabolism) (Veterinary physiology)

GOLOVATSHY, I. D. (USSR)

"The Pentose Cycle and its Interrelation with Glycolysis."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

GOLOVATSKIY, I.D.[Holovats'kyi, I.D.]; TRETEVICH, V.I.[Tretevych,V.I.]

Distribution and characteristics of monosaccharides in the blood of man and some animals [with summary in English]. Dop.AN URSR no.3:387-391 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. L'vovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.A.Belitserom [Bielitsor, V.O.].
(BLOOD SUGAR)

GOLOVATSKIY, I.D. [Holovats'kyi, I.D.]

Dynamics of pentoses and hexoses in the blood of animals following administration of glucose against a background of insulin action. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 33 no.3:396-401 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy i biologicheskoy khimii L'vovskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.
(BLOOD SUGARS) (INSULIN)

GOLOVATSKIY, I.D.

GOLOVATSKIY, I.D.; PODILCHAK, M.D.

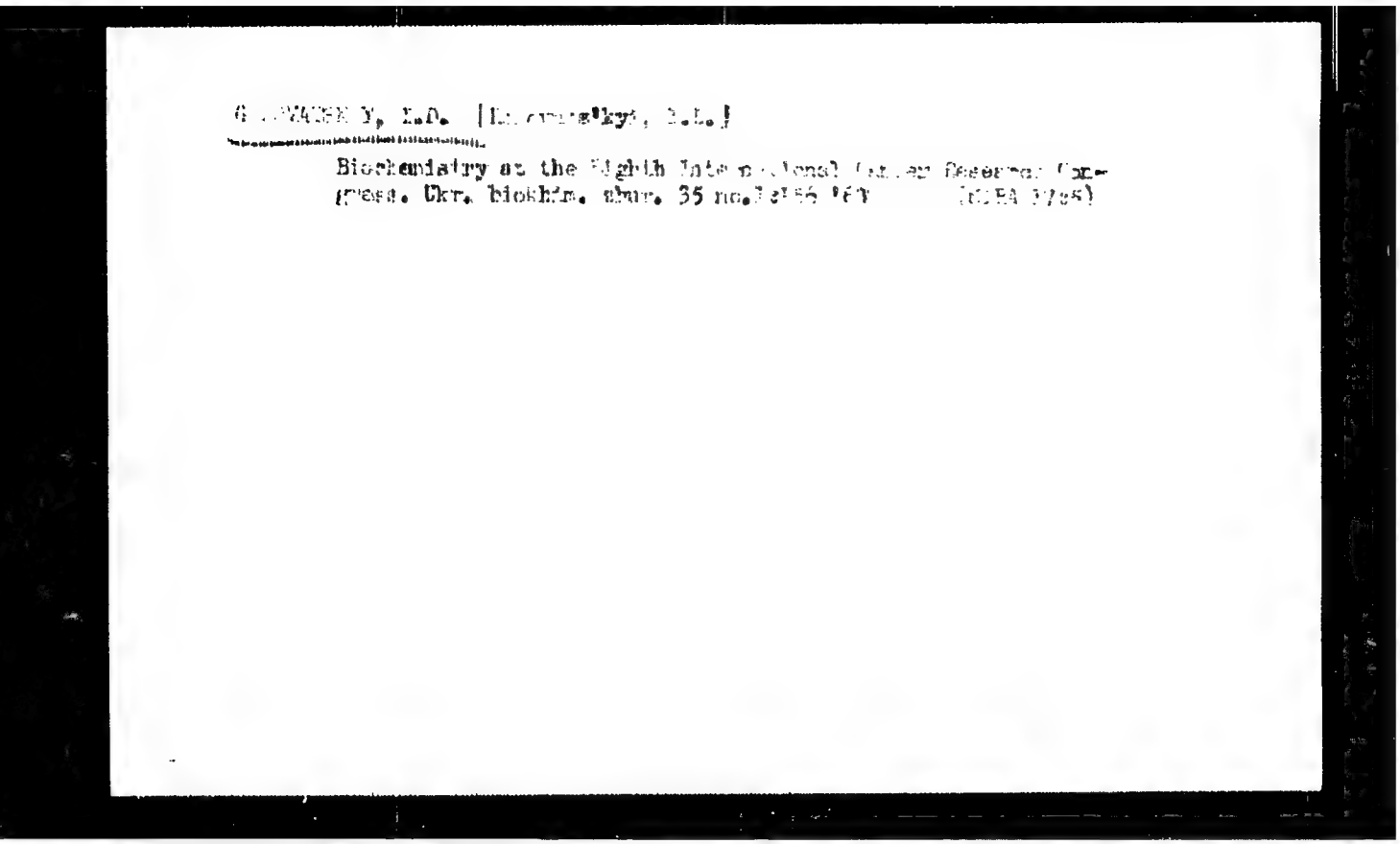
Routes of carbohydrate metabolism in tissues of animals with Brown-Pearce carcinoma. Folia biol. 8 no.6:367-372 '62.

1. Department of Biochemistry, Veterinary Institute, and Department of Surgery, Medical Institute, Lvov.
(CARCINOMA, BROWN-PEARCE) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

GOLOVATSKIY, I.D. [Holovats'kyi, I.D.]

Some problems of interrelationship between the pentose cyc e and glycolysis in the blood. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 34 no.3:435-442 '62. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy i biologicheskoy khimii L'vovskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.



GOLOVATSKIY, I.D. [Holovats'kyi, I.D.]; AVDOS'YEV, B.S. [Avdos'iev, B.S.]; NAZARKEVICH, Z.P. [Nazarkevych, Z.P.]

Chemical composition of the blood of various fishes (carp, sazan). Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 35 no.2:234-238 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Department of Biochemistry of Lvov Zooveterinary Institute and the Lvov Experimental Fishery Station.

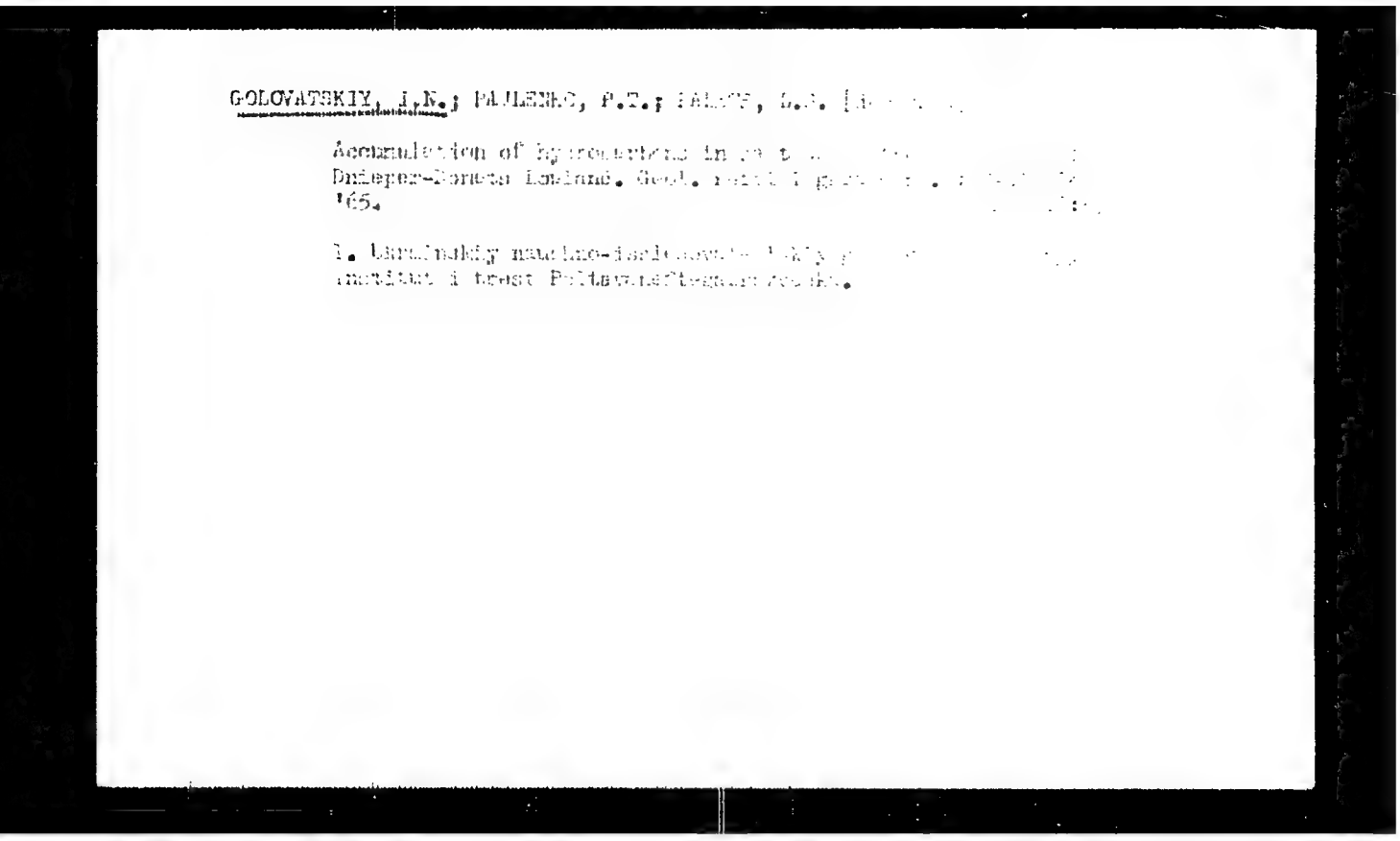
CHAPLINSKIY, V.V., kand. med. nauk; GOLOVATSKIY, I.D., dotsent (L'vov)

Dynamics of blood monosaccharides in acute pancreatitis. Klin. med. 41 no.2:83-89 F'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. L.N. Kuzmenko) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR akademik Ukrainskoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk S.Z. Ozhigskiy) L'vovskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.

GOLOVATSKIY, I.N.

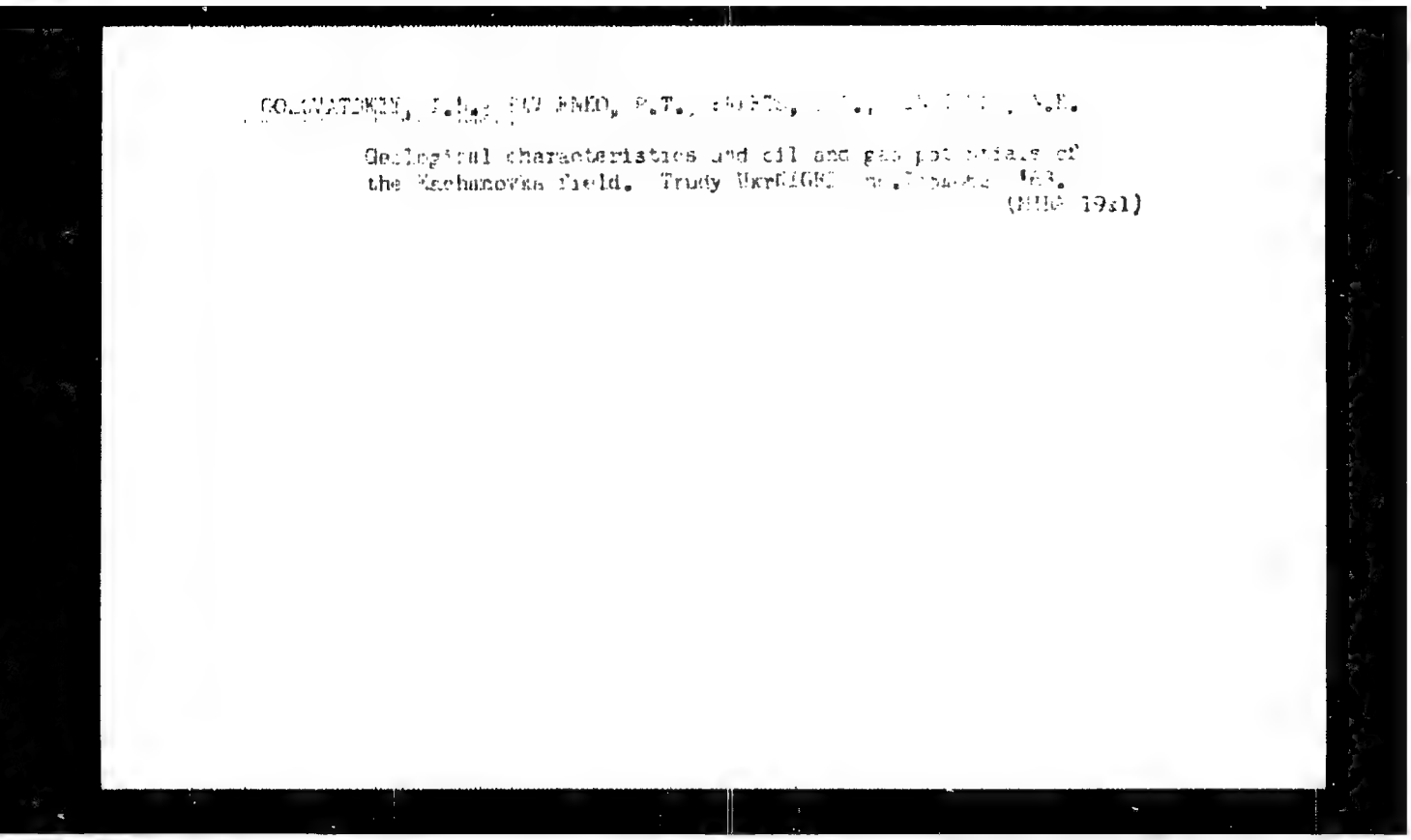
Features of the development of the salt-dome structures in the Dnieper-Donets Lowland and the conditions governing the accumulation of hydrocarbons in them. Trudy UkrNIGRI no.5 s16-22 '63. (MIRA 18:3)



GOLOVATSKIY, I.N.; PALIENKO, P.T.; [illegible]

Accumulation of hydrocarbons in [illegible]
Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Geol. i geok. [illegible]
'65.

1. Laboratoriya neftyano-gazovoy [illegible]
[illegible] i trest Poltavaneftegazrazvedka.



GOLOVATYUK, A.P.

Effect of polychlorvinyl resin dust in an experiment and in industry. Vrach. delo no.11:107-111 N'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy. Nauchnyye rukovoditeli -doktor med. nauk Ye.I.Makovskaya, prof. I.M.Erman.

GOLOVATYUK, M. Ya.

Bornholm disease in children. Pediatriia no.6:20-24 '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdeleniya detskogo ob"yedineniya No. 3 Tomska (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A. F. Smyshlyayeva)

(PLEURODYNIA, EPIDEMIC)

AKOL'ZIN, L.Ye.; BEDINO, V.Ye.; BORODDOV, I.A.; VINARSKIY, I.S.; GOLOVATYUK, S.A.; NIKOLAYEV, G.F. Prinimali uchastiye: KALIUN, V.V.; ZHDOV, V.T.; IVANITSKAYA, S.Yu.; KOMISSAROV, M.A.; KALINCHUK, I.G.; KISHENGOV, V.D.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, S.O.; FILIN, V.D. DUGIN, Ye.V., otv.red.; DUKALOV, M.F., red.; BUBYR', V.A., red.; TYUTYUNNIK, Ya.I., red.; VARSHAVSKIY, I.N., red.; MONIN, M.I., red.; PANCHENKO, A.I., red.; BELYAYEV, F.R., red.; RABINKOVA, L.K., red.izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.L., tekhn.red.

[Types of mine cross section] Tipovye secheniia gornykh vyrabotok. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.5. [Cross section of mines with reinforced-concrete supports and hinge-hung crossbars for 1-, 2- and 3-ton railroad cars] Secheniia vyrabotok, zakreplennykh zhelezobetonnymi stoikami s sharnirno-podvesnym verkhniakom, dlia 1-, 2- i 3-tonnykh vagonetok. 1960. 411 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Khar'kov. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Yuzhgiproshakht. (Mine timbering)

KOVAL', Ye.P., inzh.; GOLOVATYY, A.T., inzh.; MILOVIDOV, L.G., inzh.

Work practice of electrified sections operated on a.c. current. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.6:54-58 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik lokomotivnogo otdela Kashirskogo otdeleniya Moskovskoy dorogi (for Koval'). 2. Nachal'nik lokomotivnogo depo Ozherel'ye (for Golovatyy). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Ozherel'yevskogo energouchastka (for Milovidov).
(Electric railroads)

GOLOVATYY, A.T.

If it is possible to do it, it is a must; practical possibilities exist on the Eastern Siberia Railroad for increasing the operative capacity of a.c. electric locomotives. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 6 no.5:4-8 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Nachal'nik slushby lokomotivnogo khozyaystva Vostochno-Sibirskoy dorogi.

(Electric locomotives--Performance)

GOLOVATYY, A.T. (Irkutsk)

Our proposals for the improvement of the VL60 electric locomotive. Zhel. dor. transp. 45 no.3:13-16 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:6)
1. Nachal'nik sluzhby lokomotivnogo khozyaystva Vostochno-sibirskoy dorogi.
(Electric locomotives—Design and construction)

GOLOVATYI, G. M., (Veterinary Surgeon, Derazhnyansk Rayion, Khmel'nitsk Oblast')

Infectious gastroenteritis in swine.

Veterinariya vol. 38, no. 10, October 1961, pp. 81-89

GOLOVATYY, G.M., veterinarnyy vrach

Forage biomycin in treating infectious gastroenterocolitis in swine. Veterinariia 40 no.10:49-50 O'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Sovkhoz imeni Kotovskogo, Khmel'nitskoy obl.

ZHURAVLEV, V.K., aspirant; GOLOVATYY, G.M., veterinarnyy vrach

Infectious gastroenteritis in swine. Veterinariia 41 no.1:43-49 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii (for Zhuravlev). 2. Sovkhoz imeni Kotovskogo Khmel'nitskoy oblasti (for Golovatyy).

KHOKHLOV, A.L., dotsent; GOLOVATYY, G.M., kand.veter.nauk; STRELKOV, K.N., veterinarnyy vrach

Treating esophageal obstruction in cattle. Veterinariia 42 no.8:66-69 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Khokhlov). 2. Kamenets - Podol'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Golovatyy). 3. Kolkhoz "Druzhba", Borovskiy rayon, Kaluzhskaya oblast' (for Strelkov).

GOLOVATYY, I.

Methods of planning the turnover in public food service. Sov. torg 33 no.10:29-30 O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela kurorttorga, g. Berdyansk.
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

GOLOVATYY, I. (Berdyansk)

Let's bring order into the planning of swine fattening. Sov.torg. 34 no.5:46-47 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Kurorttorga. (Berdyansk--Swine)

SAPEL'NIKOV, Ya.; GOLOVATYY, I.; GLAZUNOVA, V. aspirant, (Moskva); USTINOV, I.; KOLENKO, A.; KONDRATSKIY, A.; YEFREMOVA, L.; GORBACH, P., konstruktor (Moskva); BERGER, I., kand.ekon.nauk; KLEPIKOV, N.; SINYUTIN, V., kand.ekon.nauk; KORZHENEVSKIY, I., kand.ekon.nauk; PEREPLETCHIK, I.

Fiftieth anniversary of "Pravda." Sov. torg. 35 no.5:38-42 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nachal'nik Planovo-ekonomicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva torgovli RSFSR (for Sapel'nikov). 2. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela kurorttorga, g. Berdyansk (for Golovaty). 3. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo znameni institut narodnogo khozyaystva im. G.V. Plekhanova (for Glazunova). 4. Nachal'nik Otdela tovarooborota Goskino SSSR, g. Kiyev (for Kolenko). 5. Glavnyy bukhgalter Zhitomirskogo gorodskogo torga po torgovle promtovarami (for Kondratskiy). 6. Starshiy khudozhnik Obshchesoyuznogo doma modeley (for Yefremova). 7. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta torgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya (for Berger). 8. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta torgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya, g. Moskva (for Sinyutin). 9. Zaveduyushchiy sektorom Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta torgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniya, g. Kiyev (for Korzhenevskiy). (Russian newspapers)

GOLOVATYI, I.

Measurement of labor productivity. Obshchestv.pit. no.11:46-50 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Berdyanskogo kurorttorga.
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.—Production standards)

GOLOVATYI, I. (Berdyansk)

"Work and wages in state commerce." Reviewed by I.Golovatyi.
Sov. torg. 35 no.8:50-51 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Wages)

GOLOVATYY, I.

Search for a better solution. Sov.torg. 36 no.12:49-50 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela Kurorttorga, Berdyansk.
(Berdyansk--Retail trade--Accounting)
(Glass containers)

STOLYARCHUK, V.F.; GOLOVATYY, M.N.

Acceleration dynamics of a mine hoist with a weak rope. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.8:111-119 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

VOLKOV, P., GOLOVATYY, N. (Kiyev)

Readers' suggestions. Za rul. 17 no.11:29 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Motor vehicles)

GOLOVATYY, R.M. [Holovatyi, R.M.]; OSHCHAPOVSKIY, V.V. [Oshchapovs'kyi, V.V.]

Hydrolysis of Me-forms of sulfonated cation exchangers. Dop. AN URSR no.5:616-618 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR A.K.Babko.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Changes in the chemical composition of refractories during their service in a blast furnace. R. N. Golovatsuil and I. A. [illegible]. *Ognenpory* 8, No. 11, 31 (1934).—Samples of used refractories from different parts of a blast furnace were studied. At a point 2.1 m. from the throat, deposits of solid C were found, varying from 0.33% at a depth of 370 mm. to 3.30% near the inner surface. This is due to an excess of CO resulting in the formation of CO_2 and deposition of solid C; the reaction, though slow, is catalyzed by the Fe oxide present. The alkali content varied from 3.16 to 0.82%, because of the evapn. of the alkalies present in the charge in the lower parts; the vapors rise with the gases and condense on the cold surface above. The content of Fe, Ca and Mg oxides increased equally in the same direction. A sample from the hearth at 1.7 m. under the axis of the air tuyeres was divided into 8 zones; the 8th zone, 30 mm. thick, forming the inner surface, had a dense structure impregnated with metal. The 7th, next to the outer one, 10 mm. thick, also had a dense structure and showed a black coloring. The 3 inner zones did not change their outer aspect. The C content fell from 0.31 in the 8th to 0.05% in the 6th zone, rose to 0.18% in the 3rd and fell to 0.03% in the 1st zone. This is explained by the entrance of C with liquid Fe into the outer zones and by the entrance of reducing gases after the letting out of the molten Fe and up to the moment of a sufficient accumulation of slag; the gases enter through the [illegible] of the lining. The content of CaO attained 8.81% in the 7th and 20.34% in the 8th zone, against an initial 1% in the brick, owing to the penetration of basic slag. The alkali content fell from 2.60 to 0.80% owing to soln. in the slags and to evapn. Samples from the inner surface at different levels showed that the C and alkali contents fell at lower levels. Samples from the boshes contained very little C; the alkali content fell to some extent with increase in temp. R. R. Stefanowsky

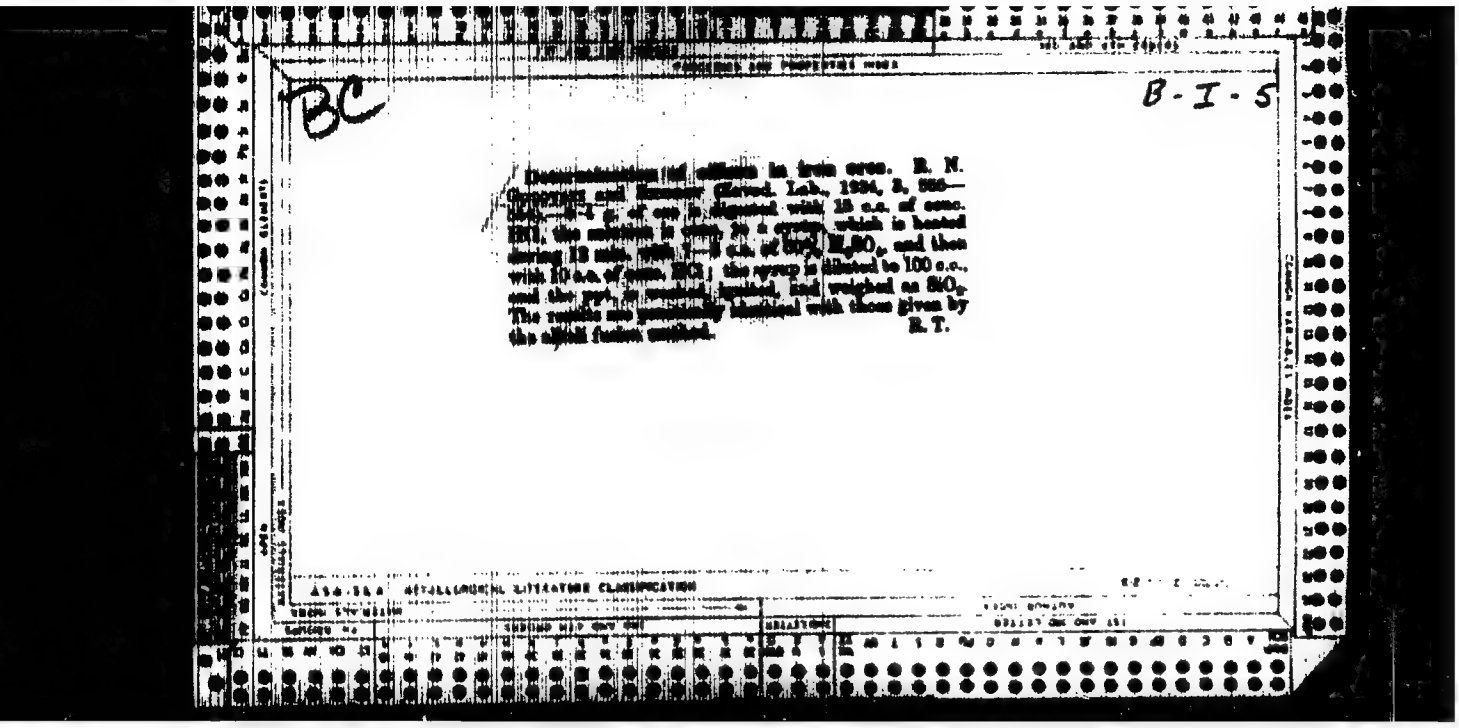
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

[illegible] [illegible]

B-1-4

RAPID DETERMINATION OF [illegible] IN BASIC SLAG. E. N. [illegible] and P. [illegible] (Zavod. Lab., 1934, 3, 802—803).—0.7—1 g. of powdered slag is shaken during 3—5 min. at room temp. with 200 c.c. of O_2-free H_2O, 10 c.c. of 0.1N-I, and 15 c.c. of conc. HCl, the residual I is titrated, and the S content thence calc.: CaS + I_2 = CaI_2 + S. The method is applicable only to fresh slag, the val. obtained being 10% lower after it has been kept near the furnace for 10 hr. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BC

B-I-5

R. T.

B-1-5

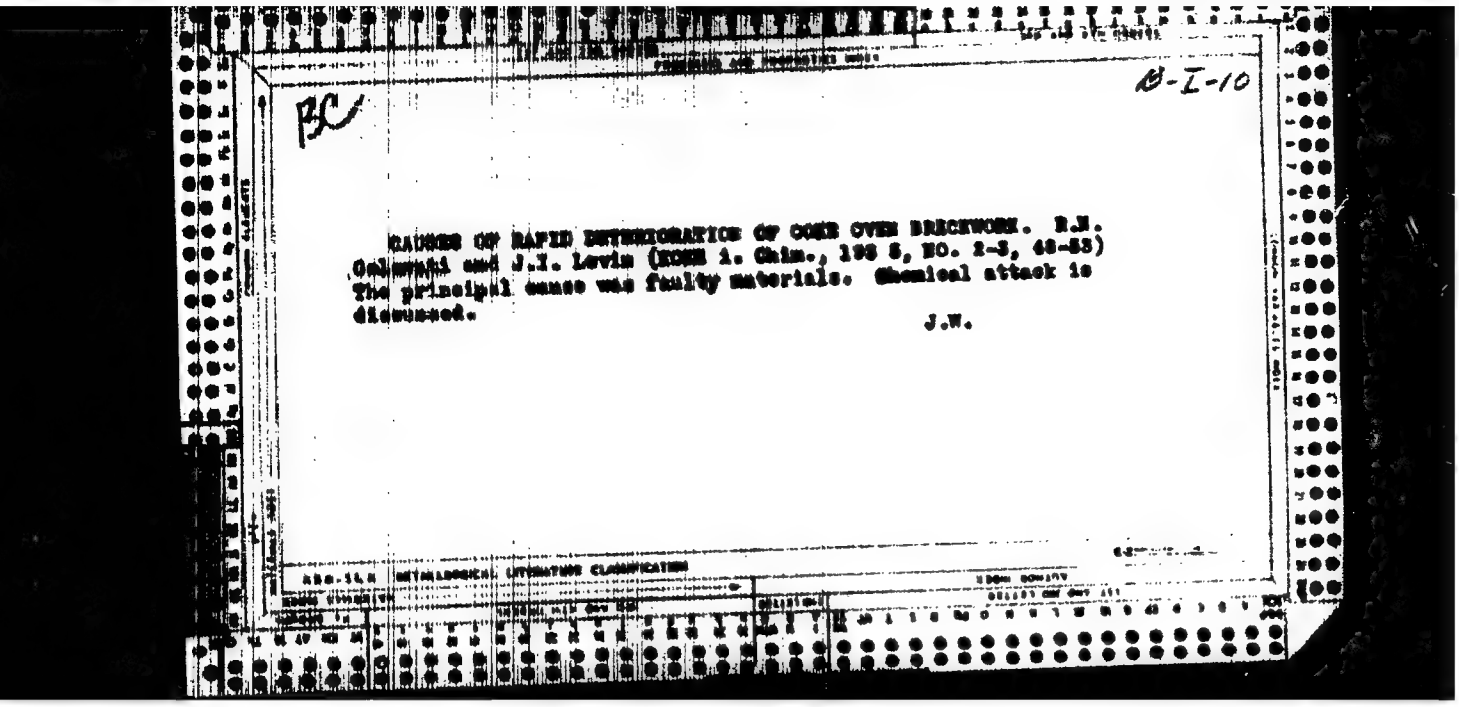
RAPID DETERMINATION OF [illegible] IN IRON ORES.

R. M. Colquhoun and [illegible] ([illegible] Lab., 1934, 3, 949).

[illegible] g. of ore is dissolved in conc. HCl, the solution evaporated with 10 c.c. of 50 % H_2SO_4 to copious evolution of SO_3, 10 c.c. of conc. HCl are added, the solution is filtered from SiO_2, and the filtrate & washings are diluted to 250 c.c. Aq. NH_3 is added (until feebly acid) to 100 c.c. of solution, Fe^{III} is reduced to Fe^{II} by adding saturated aq. of NHPh.NH_2 (II), the ppt. collected, washed with a solution of 4 c.c. of (II) in 100 c.c. of (I), diluted to 2 litres, ignited, and weighed as Al_2O_3.

R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

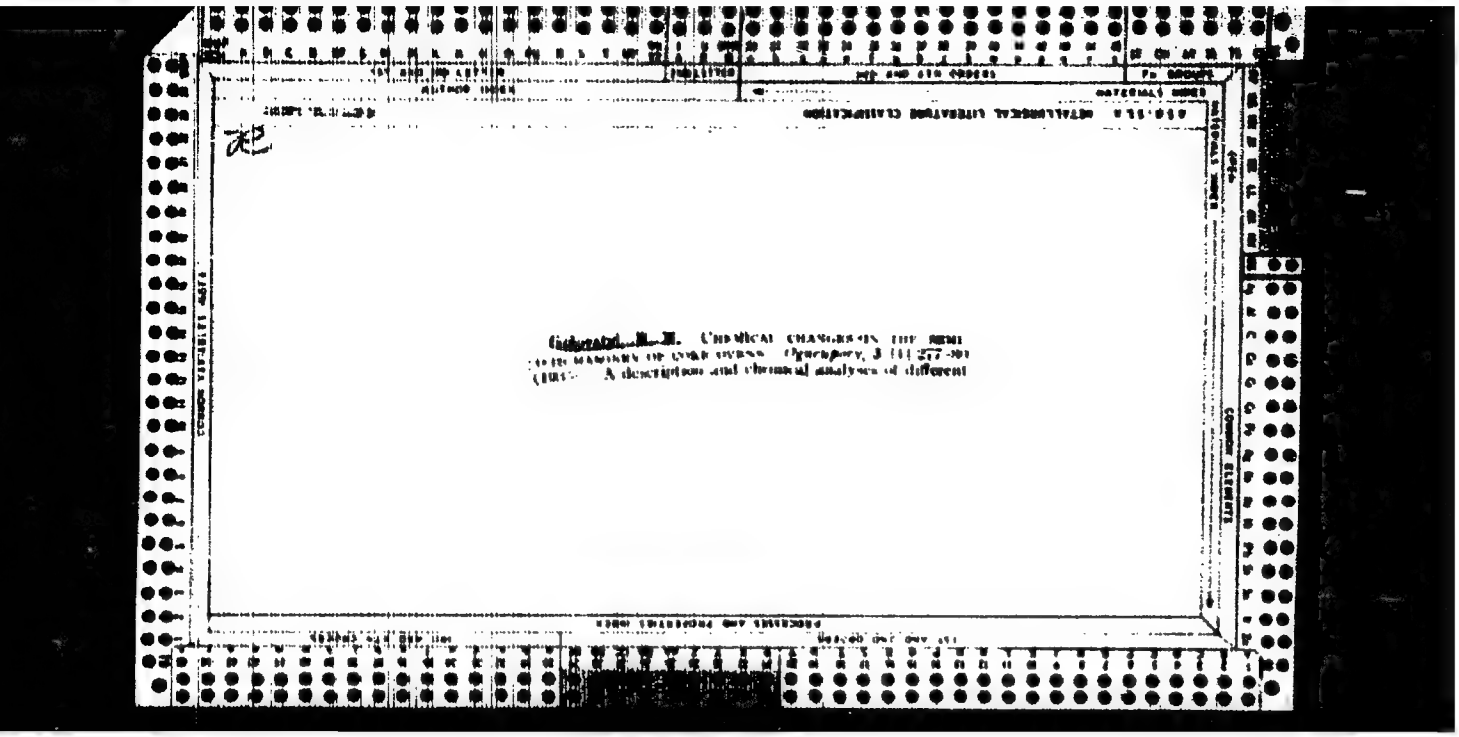


B-I-10

BC

CAUSES OF RAPID DETERIORATION OF COKE OVEN BRICKWORK. R.H. Galbraith and J.I. Levin (KOKS i. Khim., 1938 8, NO. 2-3, 48-53) The principal cause was faulty materials. Chemical attack is discussed.

J.W.



A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AUTHOR INDEX

Budnik, M. P., and Golovatyi, R. N. INFLUENCE OF GASEOUS HYDROCARBONS ON REFRACTORIES. *Ogneupory*, 3 [8] 582-87 (1935).—The deposition of carbon on the inner side of the refractory lining of coke ovens depends on the chemical composition of the refractories. At low temperatures (600°) the increase of silica content decreases the rate of deposition of carbon; at 800° and above, much larger deposits are formed on silica brick than on grog brick. The carbon is in a more amorphous condition. The addition of 1 to 2% iron oxide increases carbon deposition in all cases. On grog and semiacid grog it attains the highest rate at 800° and decreases afterward, and its form becomes graphitic. The increase of the firing temperature of refractories lowers the deposition; the increase of porosity increases it in proportion. The deposition permeates equally the whole thickness of the brick.

8

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determination of the combustibility of coke. N. N. [illegible]. Zavodskaya Lab. 4, No 9(1935).—The tests were made by a slight modification of the Abramov method (C. A. 29, 3501). The tabulated results show that the combustibility of the cokes tested is not affected by the presence of SiO_2 and that of abs. ash content up to 4-6%. It is increased by the presence of Fe_2O_3 beginning with 900°. Excessively prolonged coking impairs the mech. properties and combustibility of coke. Similar effect is produced by coking at temps. above 900°. The combustibility is increased with the greater porosity and greater contents of volatile matter. C. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

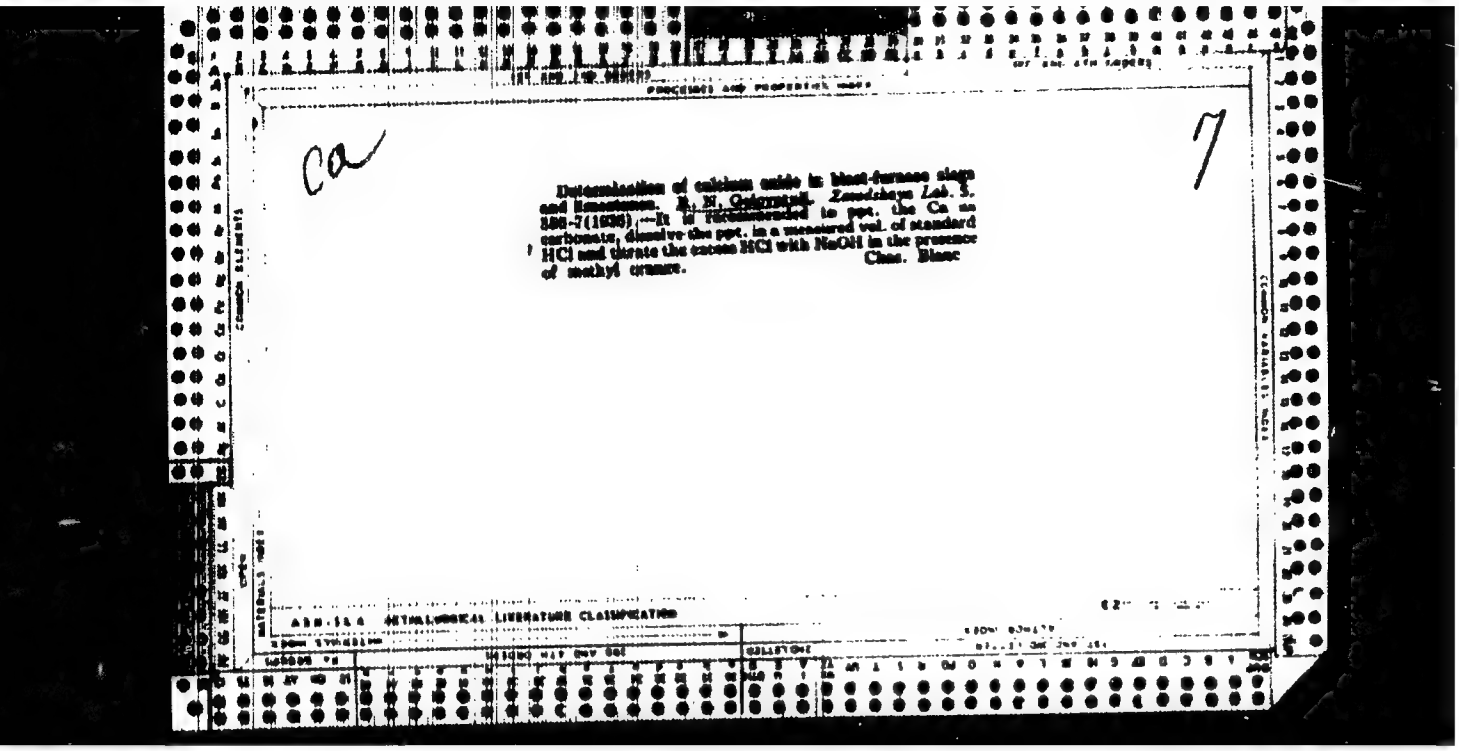
B-I-2

[illegible] and [illegible] reducing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ability [illegible] the nature of the coal, [illegible] of gaseous products, [illegible] y of heating. The adsorptive [illegible] H_2O [illegible] the amorphous C [illegible] the H_2O is retained [illegible] The reducing power of the [illegible] amorphous C content. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

R

Golgrukh R. N. Effect of chemical composition of refractories on the separation of carbon according to the reaction $2CO \rightleftharpoons CO_2 + C$. Ogneupory, 4, 986–91 (1936). In the reaction $2CO \rightarrow CO_2 + C$, FeO is the most active catalyzer at 500°, while at 900° to 1000° it is the metallic Fe. This reaction also takes place in refractories, even in the absence of Fe oxides. By lowering the alumina content of refractories and increasing their silica content, the decomposition of CO is reduced. The same is true with the addition of $CaSiO_3$, water glass, or 5% Cr_2O_3 to grog mixes; the addition of 0 to 15% MgO, however, has an opposite effect. Semiacid refractories are more suitable for the manufacture of linings resistant to CO, e.g., blast furnaces.



ca

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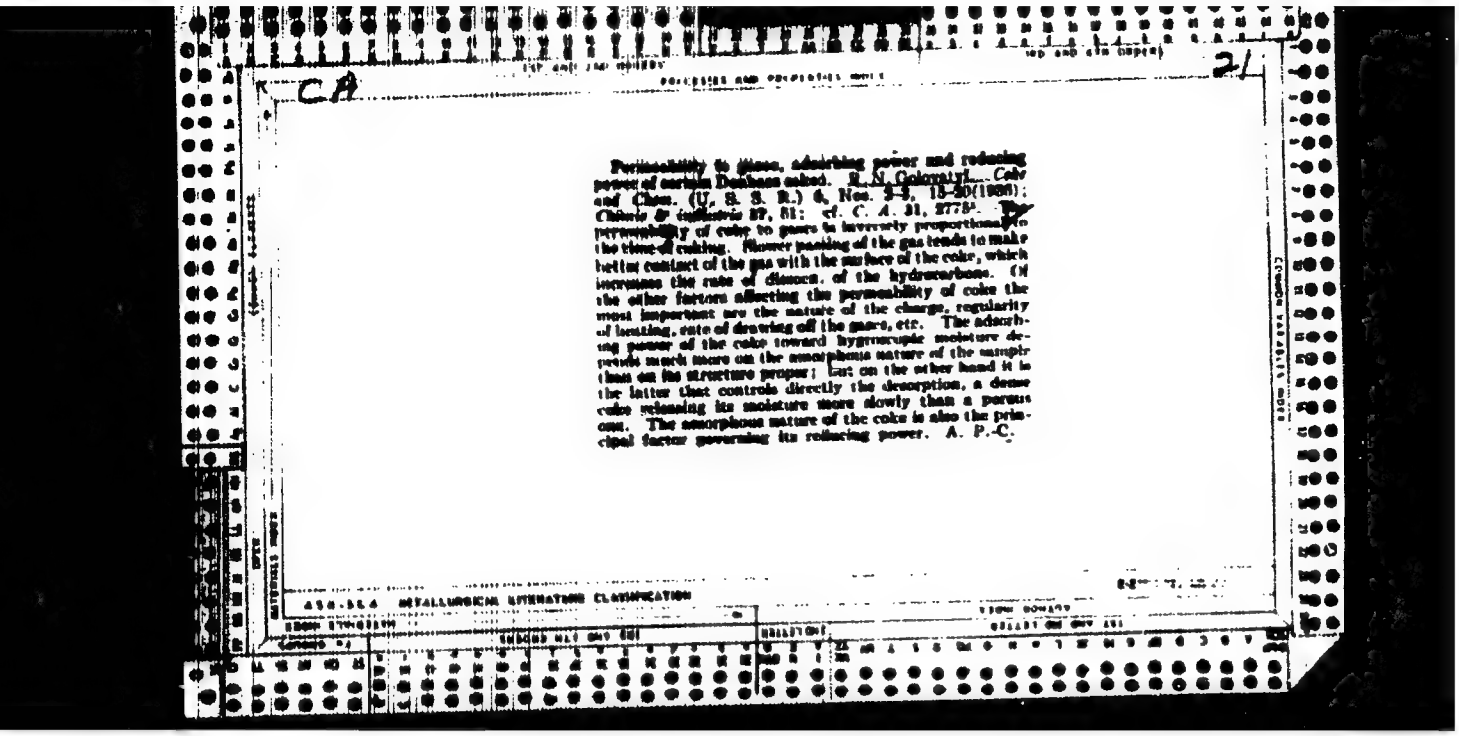
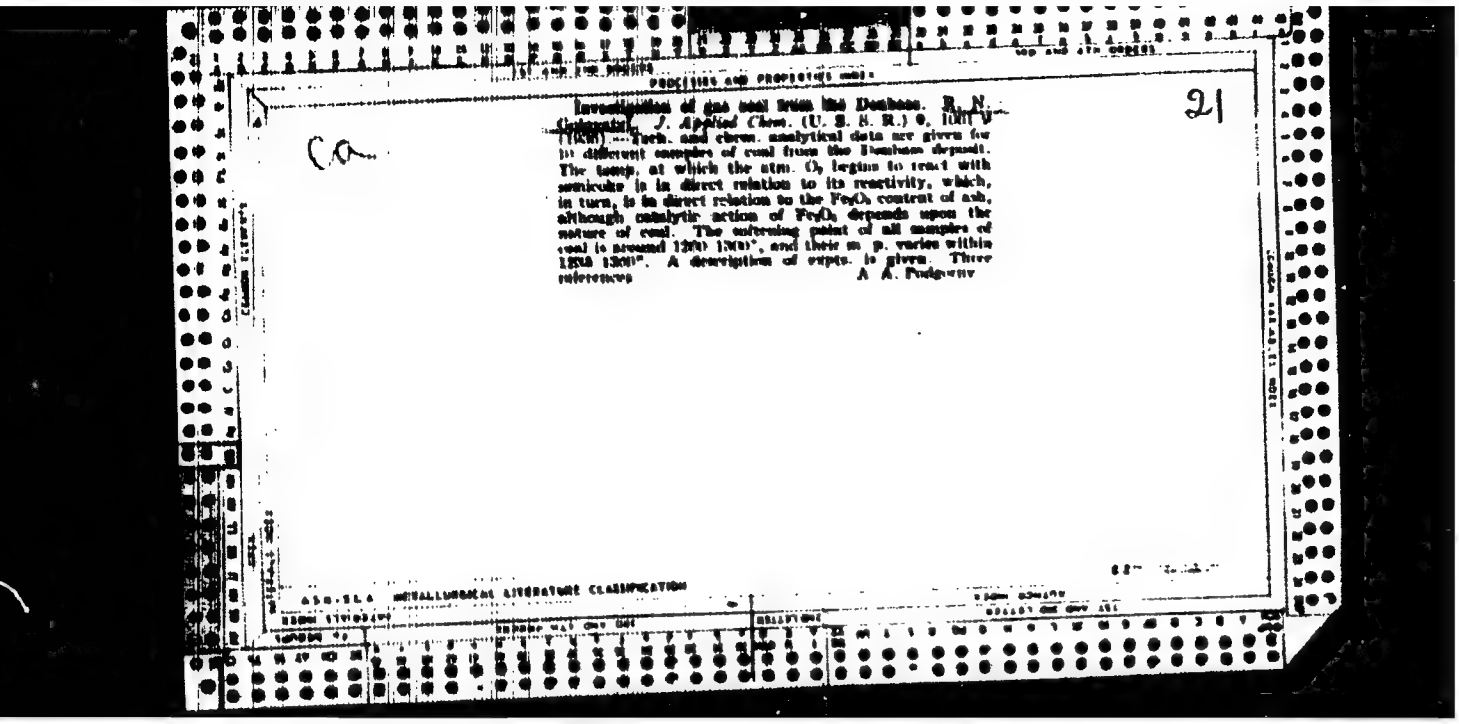
Determination of calcium oxide in blast-furnace slags and limestones. R. N. Grigoryan. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 5, 386-7(1936).--It is recommended to ppt. the Ca as carbonate, dissolve the ppt. in a measured vol. of standard HCl and titrate the excess HCl with NaOH in the presence of methyl orange. Chas. Blanc



CA

21

Permeability to gases, adsorbing power and reducing power of certain Donbass cokes. R. N. Golovnya. Koks i Khim. (U. S. S. R.) 6, Nos. 5-6, 15-20(1936); Chimie & industrie 37, 81; cf. C. A. 31, 2775⁹. The permeability of coke to gases is inversely proportional to the time of coking. Slower passing of the gas tends to make better contact of the gas with the surface of the coke, which increases the rate of dissocn. of the hydrocarbons. Of the other factors affecting the permeability of coke the most important are the nature of the charge, regularity of heating, rate of drawing off the gases, etc. The adsorbing power of the coke toward hygroscopic moisture depends much more on the amorphous nature of the sample than on its structure proper; but on the other hand it is the latter that controls directly the desorption, a dense coke releasing its moisture more slowly than a porous one. The amorphous nature of the coke is also the principal factor governing its reducing power. A. P.-C.



21

CA

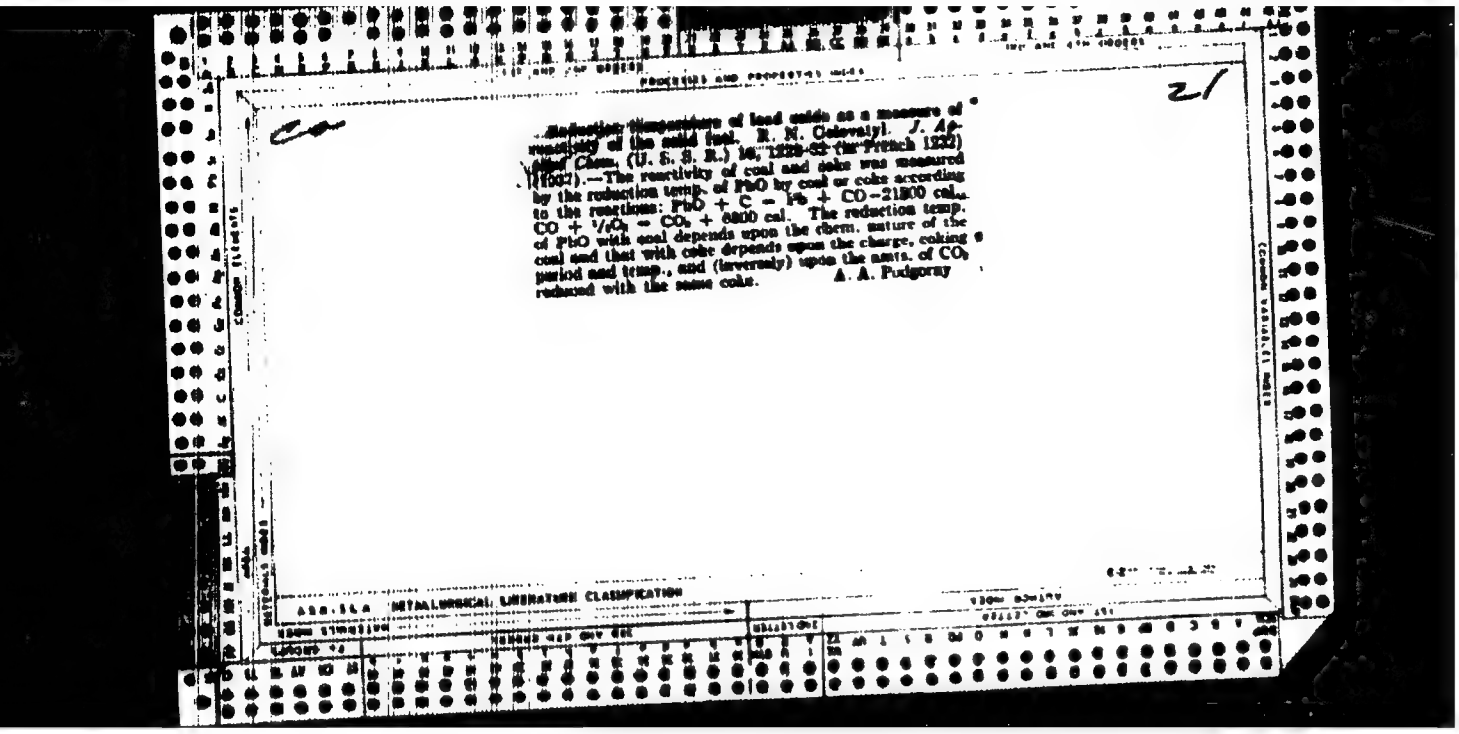
Investigation of gas coal from the Donbass. B. N. Ginzburg. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1007-9 (1936).—Tech. and chem. analytical data are given for 10 different samples of coal from the Donbass deposit. The temp. at which the atm. O_2 begins to react with semicoke is in direct relation to its reactivity, which, in turn, is in direct relation to the Fe_2O_3 content of ash, although catalytic action of Fe_2O_3 depends upon the nature of coal. The softening point of all samples of coal is around 1200-1300°, and their m. p. varies within 1250-1300°. A description of expts. is given. Three references. A. A. Podgorny

A50-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

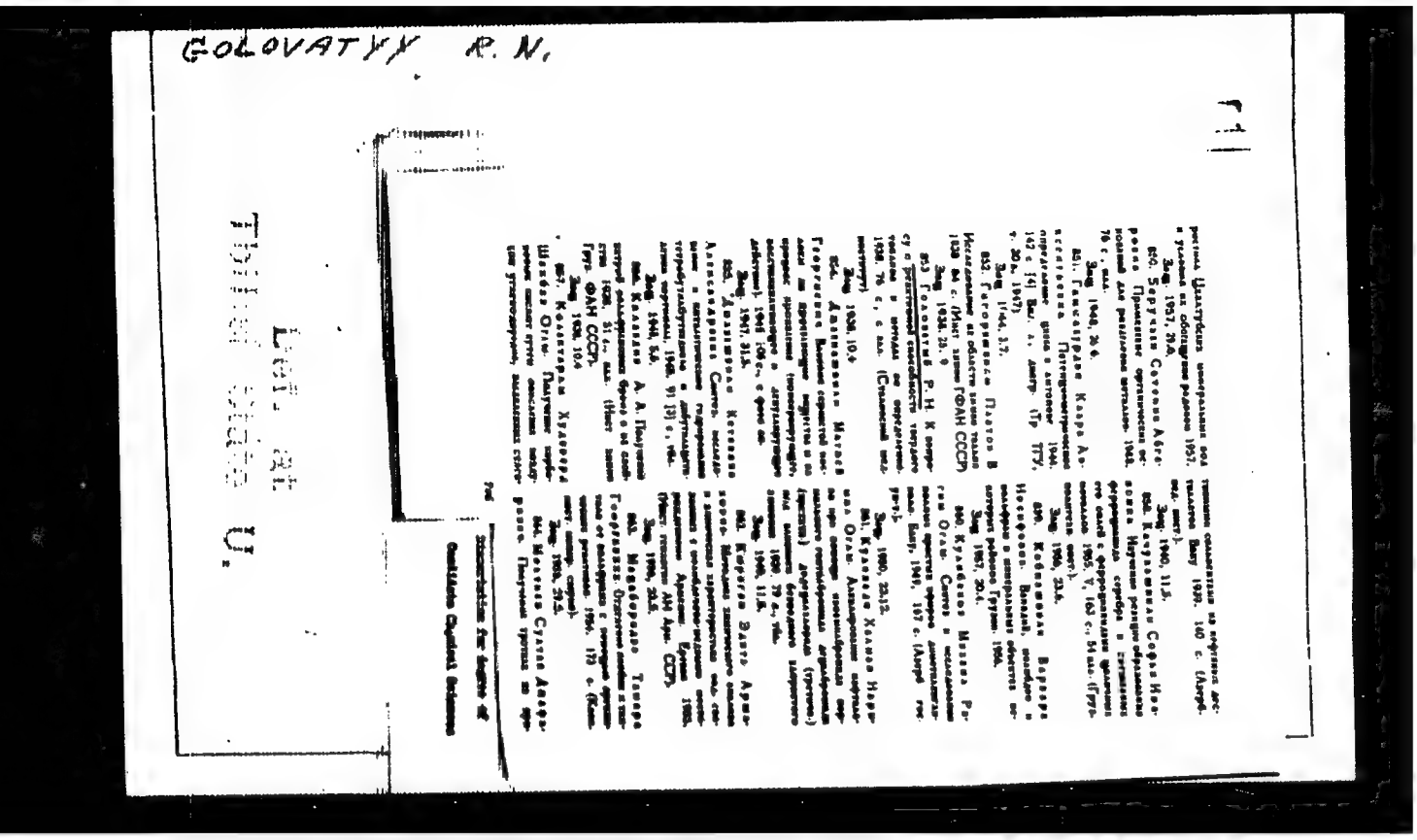
3

THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL CHANGES IN SILICA BRICKS BUILT INTO A COKE OVEN. — R. N. [illegible] (Koks i Chimiya, No. 3, 27, 1937). After six years' service in a coke oven, silica bricks (Russian and others) showed on examination a number of [illegible] four distinct zones. The inner, slagged zone [illegible] 1 to 10 mm. [illegible]. In the Russian bricks this layer is thicker and [illegible] than in the other bricks; this is due to the higher porosity of the Russian bricks [illegible]; bricks with a porosity of 18-20% are more [illegible] porosity. Chemically, this zone showed [illegible]

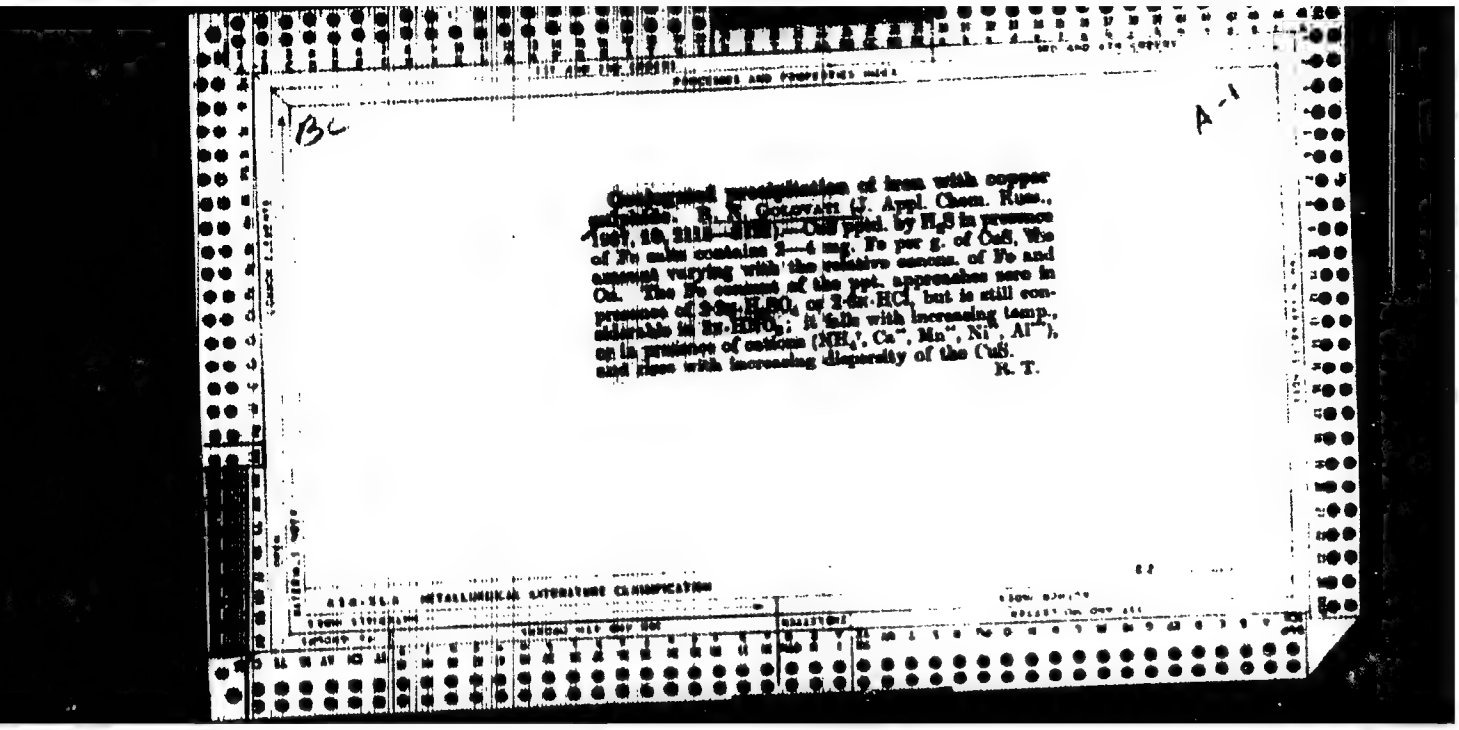
increase in iron oxide (particularly in the ferrous form), lime, magnesia, alkali, and TiO₂. Silica was present almost exclusively as tridymite, with quartz and cristobalite residues only in the Russian bricks. Carbon deposits were typical of the second or black zone, which was 5-20 mm. thick. The carbon had obviously been deposited in the bricks as soon as the oven was started and before the bricks had become charged. The carbon content was [illegible], except where cracks had appeared in the first zone. The structure is more porous than the first zone. This zone contained calcium silicates, iron, and graphite, while the silica inversion was not so complete as in the first zone. The third zone was practically unchanged silica brick. The fourth zone, on the gas side, was 10-35 mm. thick; thicker in the Russian bricks than in the others. The structure showed tridymite needles and twins from 0·02 to 0·07 mm. [illegible], and densely packed. The unchanged quartz grains were full of a network of cracks and surrounded with a glassy coating. Incipient change to tridymite and cristobalite could be seen in some of the quartz grains. The unaltered quartz grains made up about [illegible]% of the surface area of the thin sections. [illegible] about 0·6 mm. in the form of short cracks were visible. The fourth zone contained less pores than the third, but more than the first zone. (Brit. Abstr. Sil. Ind., No. [illegible], 1939)



Reduction temperatures of lead oxide as a measure of reactivity of the solid fuel. R. N. Galevatyi. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 16, 1229-33 (in French 1233) (1943).—The reactivity of coal and coke was measured by the reduction temp. of PbO by coal or coke according to the reactions: $PbO + C = Pb + CO - 21800$ cal., $CO + \frac{1}{2}O_2 = CO_2 + 6800$ cal. The reduction temp. of PbO with coal depends upon the chem. nature of the coal and that with coke depends upon the charge, coking period and temp., and (inversely) upon the amts. of CO_2 reduced with the same coke. A. A. Pudgorny

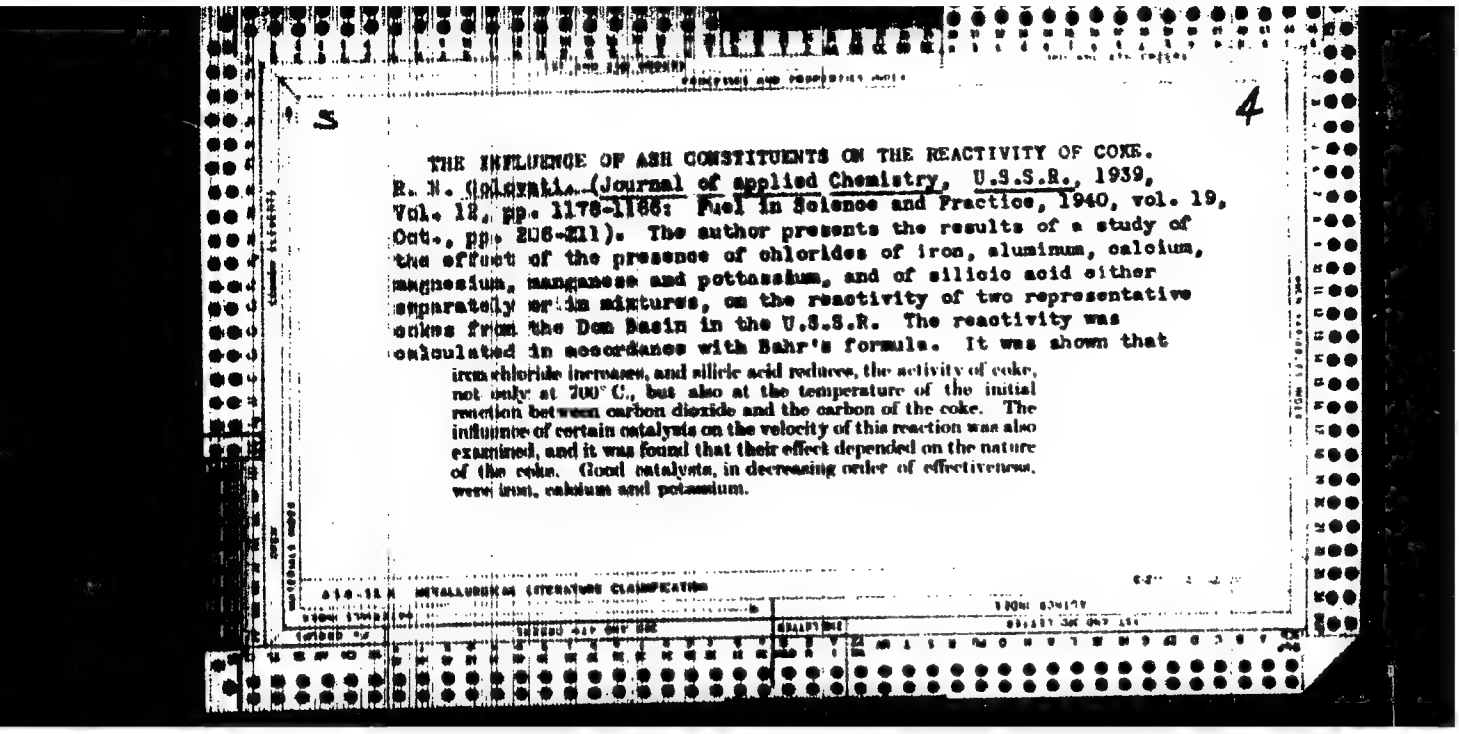


GOLOVATYY R. N.



Quantitative precipitation of iron with copper sulphide. B. N. Golovati. J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1937, 10, 2113—2118.—Cu₂S ppt. by H₂S in presence of Fe salts contains 2—4 mg. Fe per g. of CuS. The amount varying with the relative concns. of Fe and Cu. The Fe content of the ppt. approaches zero in presence of 2-5n-H₂SO₄ or 1-6n-HCl, but is still considerable in 5n-HNO₃; it falls with increasing temp., and rises with increasing dispersity of the CuS.

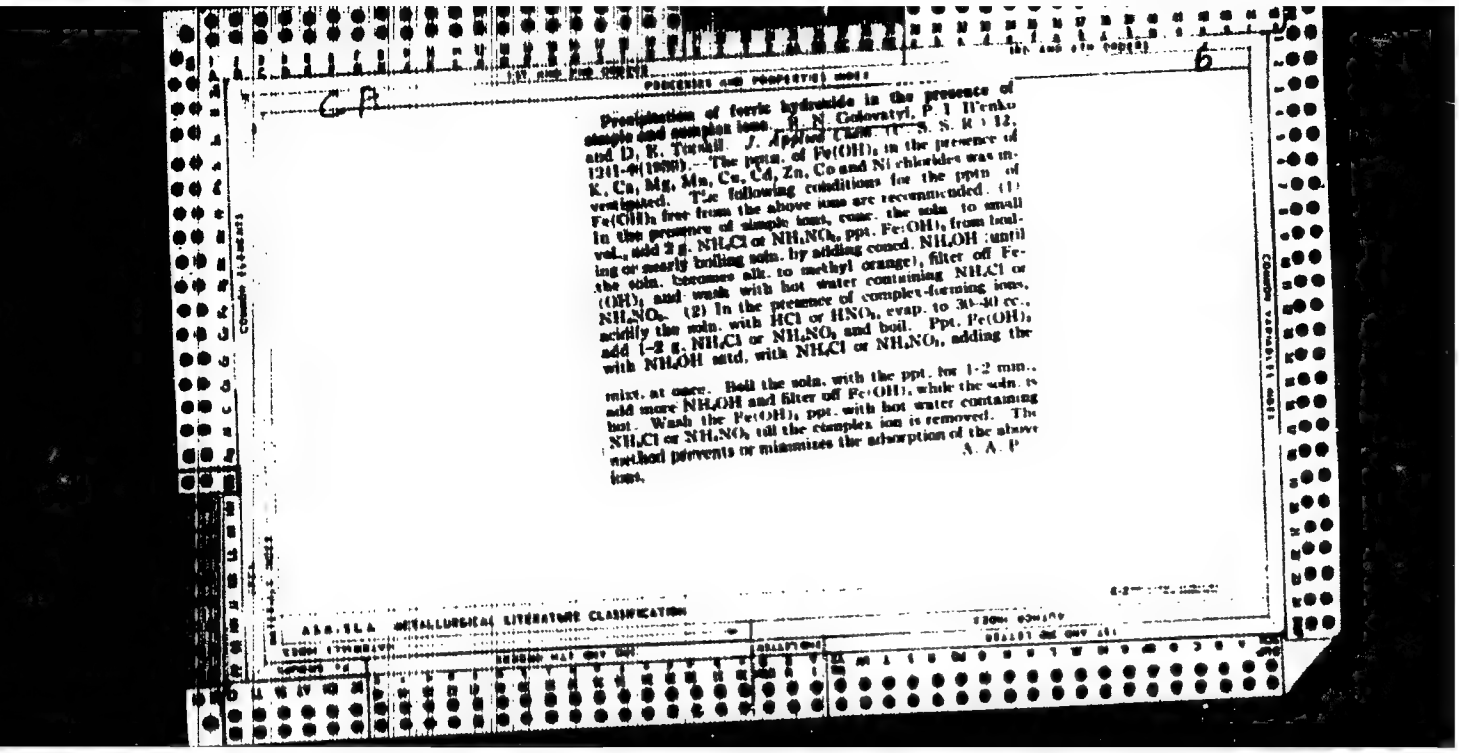
M. T.



S

4

THE INFLUENCE OF ASH CONSTITUENTS ON THE REACTIVITY OF COKE.
R. N. Golovnia. (Journal of applied Chemistry, U.S.S.R., 1939, Vol. 12, pp. 1178-1186; Fuel in Science and Practice, 1940, vol. 19, Oct., pp. 206-211). The author presents the results of a study of the effect of the presence of chlorides of iron, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, manganese and potassium, and of silicic acid either separately or in mixtures, on the reactivity of two representative cokes from the Don Basin in the U.S.S.R. The reactivity was calculated in accordance with Bahr's formula. It was shown that iron chloride increases, and silicic acid reduces, the activity of coke, not only at 700° C., but also at the temperature of the initial reaction between carbon dioxide and the carbon of the coke. The influence of certain catalysts on the velocity of this reaction was also examined, and it was found that their effect depended on the nature of the coke. Good catalysts, in decreasing order of effectiveness, were iron, calcium and potassium.

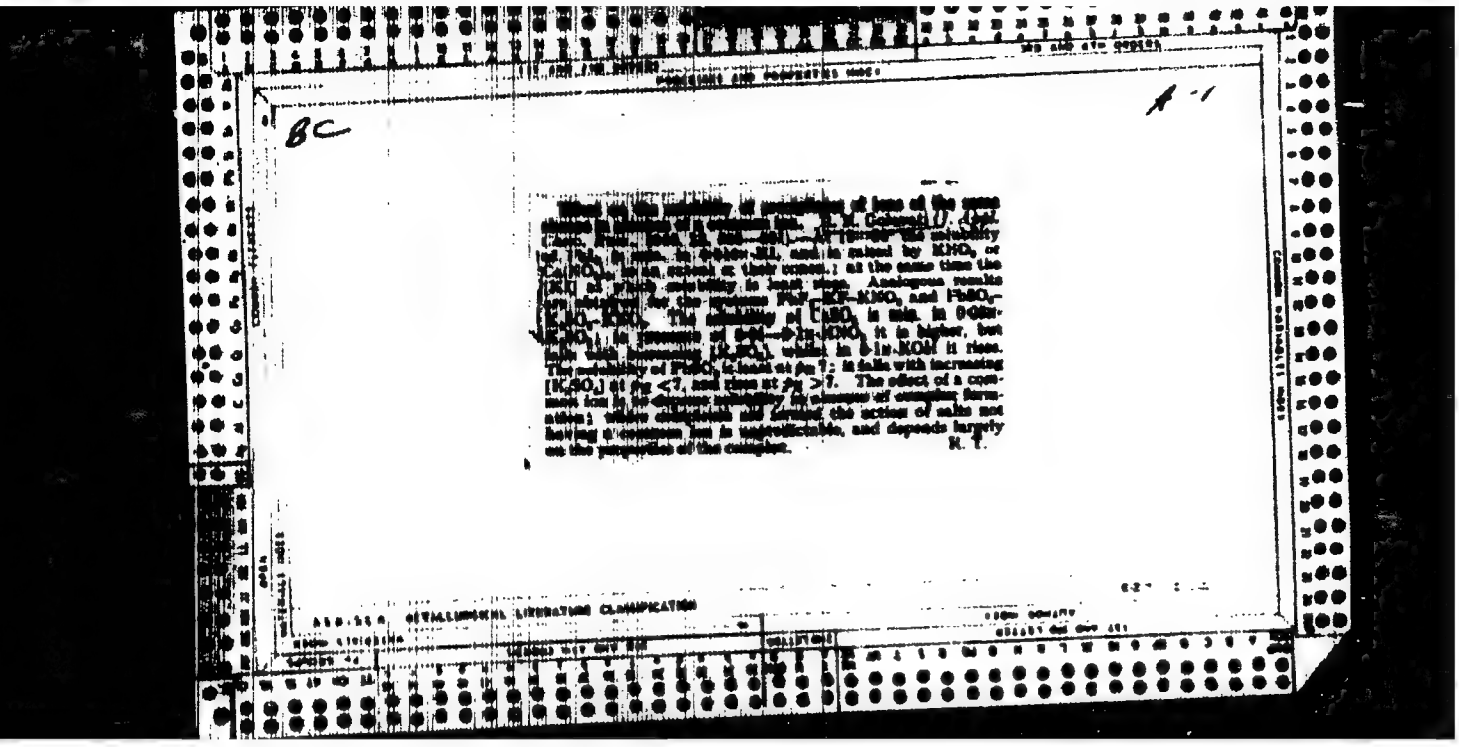


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES [illegible]

Precipitation of ferric hydroxide in the presence of simple and complex ions. E. N. Golovatyi, P. I. Il'enko and D. K. Tsvetkii. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 12, 1241-9(1939).—The ppta. of $Fe(OH)_3$ in the presence of K, Ca, Mg, Mn, Cu, Cd, Zn, Co and Ni chlorides was investigated. The following conditions for the ppta. of $Fe(OH)_3$ free from the above ions are recommended. (1) In the presence of simple ions, concn. the soln. to small vol., add 2 g. NH_4Cl or NH_4NO_3, ppt. $Fe(OH)_3$ from boiling or nearly boiling soln. by adding concd. NH_4OH until the soln. becomes alk. to methyl orange), filter off $Fe(OH)_3$ and wash with hot water containing NH_4Cl or NH_4NO_3. (2) In the presence of complex-forming ions, acidify the soln. with HCl or HNO_3, evap. to 30-40 cc., add 1-2 g. NH_4Cl or NH_4NO_3 and boil. Ppt. $Fe(OH)_3$ with NH_4OH satd. with NH_4Cl or NH_4NO_3, adding the mixt. at once. Boil the soln. with the ppt. for 1-2 min., add more NH_4OH and filter off $Fe(OH)_3$ while the soln. is hot. Wash the $Fe(OH)_3$ ppt. with hot water containing NH_4Cl or NH_4NO_3 till the complex ion is removed. The method prevents or minimizes the adsorption of the above ions.

A. A. P

ASTIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

7

The detection of chromium, iron, aluminum, copper, nickel, cobalt, manganese, lead, bismuth and zinc in dilute solutions. [illegible] and V. N. Sebugeb. *Lab. Prakt.* (U. S. S. R.) 15, No. 11, 22-6 (1940).—The procedure is based on the hydrolysis of the sol. salts of Fe^{+++}, Cr^{+++}, Al^{+++}, Cu^{++}, Ni^{++}, Co^{++}, Mn^{++}, Bi^{+++} and Pb^{++} in dil. solns. to form colloidal hydroxides. Under analogous conditions the slightly sol. salts are either only slightly hydrolyzed or are present as colloidal solns. If a sol. salt of Al or Mg is added to such solns. then on adding NH_4OH, $Al(OH)_3$ or $Mg(OH)_2$ is pptd. and the ppts. adsorb cations nearly completely. The use of electrolytes as coagulating agents in case of small concns. of the hydroxides in the colloidal state produced neg. results. Evidently, Hardy's rule can be applied only to satd. colloidal solns. of metallic hydroxides. $Al(OH)_3$ and $Mg(OH)_2$ possess high adsorption properties with respect to simple and complex ions. This fact permits the use of the proposed method not only for colloidal solns. of the hydroxides in which mutual coagulation takes place, but also for solns. which contain metal cations. For practical purposes the method is as follows: Add a sol. salt of Al or Mg to a dil. soln. in which the amphoteric metals (Al^{+++}, Cr^{+++}, Pb^{++}, Sn^{++} and Zn^{++}) are to be detected and make the soln. alk. by addn. of small portions of NH_4OH. $Ca(OH)_2$ or NaOH can be used for detecting Fe^{+++}, Cu^{++}, Ni^{++} and Co^{++}. An excess of NH_4OH should be avoided in detecting the complex-forming ions, owing to the transformation of the hydroxides into complex ammoniates. Allow the coagulated ppt. to settle, siphon off as much as possible of the supernatant liquid, transfer the ppt. to a filter and after suitable washing dissolve the ppt. (or a part of it) in acid and test for the ions by test-tube or drop-test methods. The presence of large amounts of Al or Mg salts had no appreciable effect on the sensitivity of the reactions. The following tests are recommended for test tube-expts.: for Fe^{+++}, KCNS; for Cr^{+++}, alizarin yellow; for Al^{+++}, alizarin; for Ni^{++}, dimethylglyoxime; for Co, the Vogel test; for Zn^{++}, $(NH_4)_2S$; for Mn^{++}, PbO_2 or $(NH_4)_2S_2O_8$; for Cu, $K_4Fe(CN)_6$; for Pb^{++}, H_2S; for Bi, Na_2SnO_2 + $Pb(OAc)_2$; for Sn^{++}, $HgCl_2$. W. R. H.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA 7

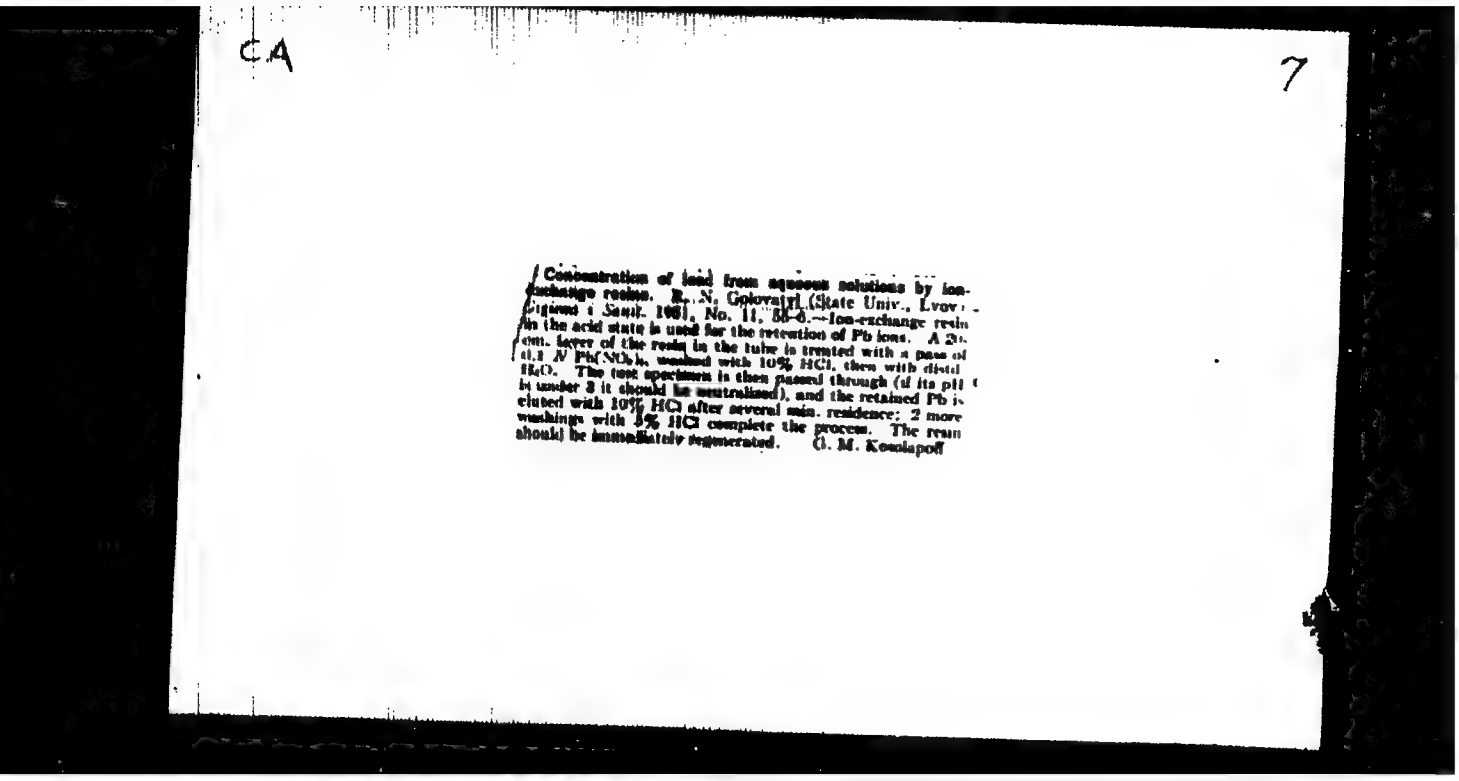
New method for the determination of tartaric acid. R. S. Golovatyi (Lvov State Univ.). *Vinodelie i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R.*, 10, No. 10, 24-5(1950). To avoid the tedious procedures usually used for the detg. of tartaric acid in materials where it is present as K and Ca salts, G. suggests the use of a cation-exchange column. The material to be analyzed is extd. with 0.1 *N* HCl, and the ext. is run through a cation-exchange column previously satd. with HCl. Under these conditions, the K^+ and Ca^{++} ions from the tartaric acid salts will liberate an equiv. no. of H ions which will appear in the effluent from the column and can be titrated with standard alkali. The difference between the H ions in the ext. before and after treatment on the cation-exchange column gives the tartaric acid content of the ext. S. G.

1951

CA

16

Determination of copper and iron in wines by cationites. R. N. Golovatyi (I. Franko State Univ., Lvov, Ukraine). *Vinodelie i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R.* 10, No. 8, 37-8(1950); cf. Smirnov, *Zavodskaya Lab.* 13, No. 5 (1947).—Sulfonated coal (I) was the cationite resin used. Both Cu and Fe can be quantitatively absorbed by I even from satd. solns. of tartaric acid (II). In the presence of EtOH, II, glycerol, or glucose, however, the activity of I is reduced. For Fe detns. 500 cc. wine is filtered through the resin; for Cu, 8-8 l. is necessary. H. Oatfield



CA

7

Concentration of lead from aqueous solutions by ion-exchange resins. R. N. Golovatyi (State Univ., Lvov). Zavodskaya Lab. 1961, No. 11, 58-9.—Ion-exchange resin in the acid state is used for the retention of Pb ions. A 2-cm. layer of the resin in the tube is treated with a pass of 0.1 *N* $Pb(NO_3)_2$, washed with 10% HCl, then with distd. H_2O. The test specimen is then passed through (if its pH is under 3 it should be neutralized), and the retained Pb is eluted with 10% HCl after several min. residence; 2 more washings with 5% HCl complete the process. The resin should be immediately regenerated. G. M. Kondapoff

GOLOVATYY, R.N. [Holovatii, R.N.]

Effect of the chemical composition of refractory clays on the precipitation of carbon in the reaction $2CO \rightleftarrows C + CO_2$. Nauk. zap. L'viv. un. 13:51-61 '49. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kafedra obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii L'vovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni I. Franko.
(Carbon) (Fire clay)

GOLOVATYY, R.N.

Determination of some salts used in medicine by base exchange. Ukrain. Khim. Zhur. 17, 560-7 '51. (MLRA 6:4)
(CA 47 no.22:12124 '53)

1. L'vov State Univ.

GOLOVATYY, M.M., MOTOTSKIY, Ye.I.

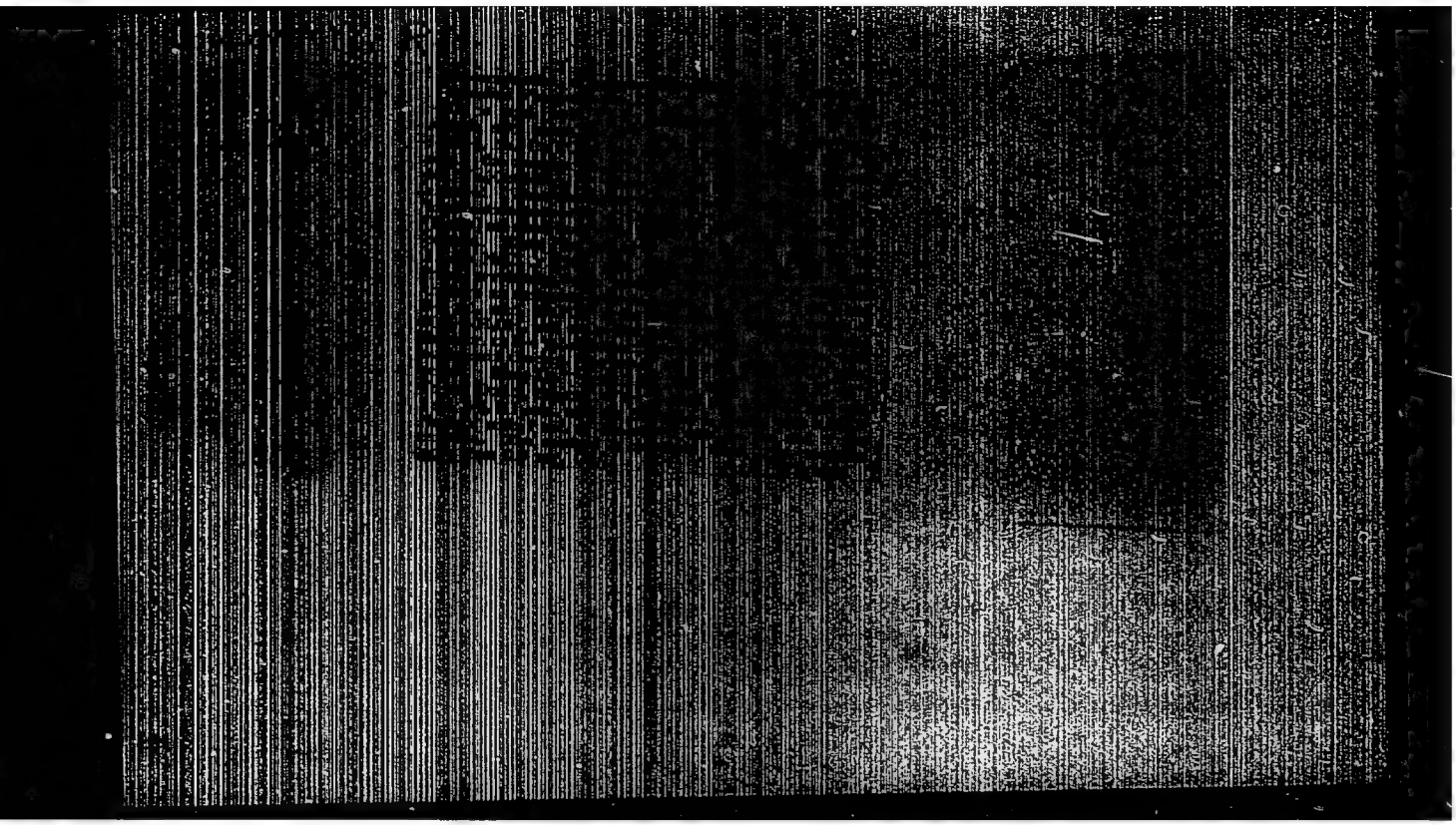
Swelling of formaldehyde casein. Nauk.zap.L'viv.un. 21:70-78 '52.
(MLRA 10:7)

1. Kafedra obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Casein) (Formaldehyde)

GOLOVATYY, R.M.; DEGTYARENKO, Ya.A.

Determination of P_2O_5 in ordinary superphosphates and phosphorites by the cationization method. Nauk.zap.L'viv.un. 21:152-155 '52. (MLRA 10:7)

(Phosphorus oxides) (Phosphates) (Phosphorites)



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1. GOLOVATYY, R. N.

2. USSR (600)

4. Wine and Wine Making - Analysis

7. Determining copper in wines. Vin. SSSR 14, No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

Golovatyy, R.N.

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - General Questions G-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11992

Author : Golovatyy R.N.
Inst : Lvov University
Title : Use of Trilon "B" in Ion-Exchange Chromatography

Orig Pub : Dopovidi ta povidomlennya L'vivs'k. un-t, 1955, No 6, Part 2, 131-134

Abstract : For the separation of Fe from Mn, Zn, Be, Mg, Ba, Ca, Li, and K, to a slightly acid solution are added 2-3 drops of 5% solution of NH_4SCN and 0.2 N solution of Complexon III (I), until decolorization is effected. The mixture is neutralized, to methyl orange (II), with NH_4OH and filtered through a layer (12 g) of H-cathionite (III) (1-2 ml/minute). Fe passes into the filtrate. To separate Al from Be, Mg, Mn, Zn, and Li, to a solution made slightly acid with hydrochloric acid is added a 2-3 fold excess of I

Card 1/2

Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11992

(on the basis of the Al), the solution is neutralized with NH_4OH to II, and filtered through a layer of III. Al passes into the filtrate. From aqueous solutions, at pH 4.4, Cr is quantitatively absorbed by III in the presence of any excess of I; this property was utilized to separate Cr from Al, Fe, Ni and Co. To separate

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[redacted] R.N. [Holovatyi, R.N.]

Stability of the bond between ions and the functional group of ionites. Dop. ta pov. L'viv. un. no.7 pt.3:187-190 '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

(Chemical bond) (Ion exchange)

GOLOVATYY, R.N.

Ion-exchange chromotography used for separation of iron from other metals. Ukr. khim. zhur. 24 no.3:379-383 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Metals--Analysis) (Chromatographic analysis)

GOLOVATYY, R.N.; OSHCHAPOVSKIY, V.V.; KHUDYAKOVA, N.N.

Qualitative detection of cobalt by means of precipitation chromatography. Ukr. khim. zhur. 24 no.4:491-494 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Cobalt) (Chromatographic analysis)

GOLOVATYY, R.N.

Use of tiron in the chromatographic separation of iron, aluminum, titanium, and tin from calcium, magnesium, manganese, zinc, and copper. Part 1. Ukr.khim.zhur. 24 no.5:653-655 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Tiron) (Chromatographic analysis)

GOLOVATYY, R.M. [Holovatyi, R.M.]; KHMEL'NITSKAYA, N.M. [Khmel'nyts'ka, N.M.]

Concentration of traces of heavy metals from natural waters by the cationite method. Nauk.zap.L'viv.un. 46:141-144 '58. (MIRA 12:7)

(Ion exchange) (Water--Analysis)